FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XLI.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, JANUARY 18, 1858. [NO. 2120]

EDWARD J. HALE & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

Price for the Semi-Weekly OBSERVER $3 00 if paid in advance; $3 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $4 00 after the year has expired.

SPEECH OF HON. JOHN A. GILMER,

In the House of Representatives, on the 6th inst., on the Walker-Nicaragua Question.

Mr. Gilmer. I rise, sir, not to discuss the Dred Scott decision, for it was remarked by a gentleman at my elbow, that he thought it would be prudent, in order to save time, to alter the rules of this House, and set apart a day in every month to be devoted to the discussion of the negro question; and another gentleman at my elbow remarked that it should be on Friday, and should be called "black Friday." [A laugh.]

I do not rise to discuss or to answer that which I conceive to be a monstrous proposition—that there is that peculiarity in the Constitution of our Government that it does not possess the power, by the legislation of Congress, to enforce the international laws, and to compel the obedience thereto of the citizens of the Union. Mr. Chairman, if that be so, I think the mere statement of the proposition furnishes an answer to it to every reflecting mind; but, if that be so, then it suggests to my mind the great importance of giving this Government more power, and of altering our Constitution.

But, sir, inasmuch as no voice has been raised in this committee from that section of country from which I come, in behalf of Commodore Paulding, I have risen simply to express my sympathy with the two gentlemen from the State of New York, who have spoken to-day in his behalf. I have seen nothing as yet, sir, that I think justifies a course of argument involving so much criticism, casting reflection on a gentleman whose history and character, so far as I know anything of them, show him to be a praiseworthy officer of our Navy; and I conceive that when this whole matter is understood, when we receive from the Executive the information we desire, when we see the instructions under which Commodore Paulding acted in all that he did, it will be found that it does not amount to a case in which any censure can be cast upon him. I have no doubt, from what we learn in the message, from what we learn from other quarters, from the history of a few years past, that he acted under instructions; and I beg leave here to dissent entirely from the intimation of the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. Stephens] that there was any impropriety in giving such instructions to the naval officers or any other officers of the nation after Mr. Walker had given bail, as it is called, to answer to a criminal charge.

In my judgment, that increased the necessity for the Executive to give instructions to the officers of the Government to exercise greater vigilance. Why, sir, suppose that a client were to come to me or to the gentleman from Georgia, and state a case of this kind; that he had brought a civil suit and that the party who had become bail in that suit was insolvent; that the defendant was good, but that he had sold his property and was about to depart the country to parts unknown; would the gentleman, or would I, or would any lawyer stand up in this House and say that he could not, under that rule which comes up to supply deficiencies in the law, where, by reason of its universality, it is weak, devise some process, even although bail had been given, to save that client and keep the defendant in the country? I was astonished that my friend from Ohio [Mr. Stanton] showed some hesitation in answering some of the questions in reference to this point which were gravely thrust at him during the discussion yesterday.

What sort of bail did this man Walker enter into? It was not bail, in the common sense of the term. It was what lawyers understand to be a recognizance to answer the charge of the United States against him. Would my friend from Georgia stand up here, as a lawyer, and say before this committee, that if a man indicted, committed upon inquiry, or upon the finding of a grand jury, were brought before a judge and entered into recognizance, or gave security to answer to the charge, and before he departed the court should be heard to mutter, "I intend to disregard the recognizance; I have got friends to pay the money; I do not intend to be here in obedience to that recognizance when the call is made; I mean to go about my own business;" would my friend say that the judge of that court would not have power to say that the man must be retained, unless he increased the recognizance? But supposing he had departed, and it came to the knowledge of the judge, upon the application of a solicitor, by affidavit or otherwise, that the accused intended to disregard the authority of the court and forfeit his recognizance: would the gentleman from Georgia say that our criminal law, both State and Federal, is so much of a cobweb, and so weak, that a judge has to hold his hand and say that he can do nothing to maintain the law? Why, sir, the very fact that the party accused gives indications of an intention to disregard the recognizance, in my humble judgment, calls for more vigilance, more care, more circumspection and firmness, on the part of the Executive, to issue his orders to all the officers of the Government, whether civil or military, to arrest him who attempts to escape from the jurisdiction in which he has given bonds to answer.

Mr. Stanton. I desire to make one remark. The gentleman from North Carolina has alluded to my hesitation as to what the law is in cases of recognizance. That I care nothing about; but I wish to call the attention of the gentleman and of the House to the fact that since the discussion yesterday I have had occasion to turn to the statute relating to this subject, and I find that the tenth section of this neutrality law directs the court before whom a party is brought who has been arrested for a breach of its provisions, to require him to give bonds, or enter into recognizance, not only for his appearance, but that he will be of good behavior, and not violate the neutrality laws pending the prosecution; and therefore, in this case of Walker, the recognizance was broken the moment he left the shores of the United States, and became a fugitive.

Mr. Gilmer. I will merely remark that I have not a word of censure to utter against the act of the Executive in issuing orders to his subordinates to increase their vigilance, after it was ascertained that General Walker had left our shores with an armed body of men, and that, too, in the very direction that it was the object of the Government to keep him from going in. Sir, what does this amount to?

As has been already remarked, the whole matter will turn upon a mere legal technicality. There is such a thing as trespass without damage—*damnum absque injuria*. When a man's cattle escape from him and go upon his neighbor's inclosure, and he sends his servants after them to bring them back, they, entering upon his neighbor's ground, commit a trespass, as the law presumes, by treading down his grass and herbage; and, although the object was to get away the cattle, which were eating the crops, still, if the owner of that field should be querulous enough and litigious enough to bring a suit against his neighbor for trespassing upon his land, you, as judge, would have to charge the jury that he was entitled to his miserable sixpence nominal damages, because the law so implied; but I imagine the jurors, the bystanders, and neighbors, would be very apt to step forward and pay all the costs and damages.

Sir, if there has been any error upon the part of Commodore Paulding in this matter, it has been an over zeal in the discharge of his duties. Had I been in Commodore Paulding's place, after the criticism that had been made in the United States upon the failure of the commanding officer of the Saratoga to arrest Walker and his men, and after what appears in the message of the Executive, I would have done as he did, and would have thought that I was doing that which would be more acceptable to the Government and people of the United States than could be done by any other man under the circumstances; and I have no doubt he thought so. In doing so, he may have committed this little trespass—for, mark you, there is in the law of nations as in the common law the maxim *de minimis lex non curat*, and I have no doubt the maxim is properly applicable to the case of Commodore Paulding.

Mr. Chairman, suppose Walker had come to North Carolina, and had persuaded off some three or four hundred of the slaves of my constituents; suppose, after he had got them on board the vessel, he had been arrested and held to bail in the sum of $2,500, but still went on with the three hundred negroes from North Carolina. He is out on the ocean somewhere. The President hears of the circumstances, and tells Commodore Paulding to keep a look out for this man. He gets on his trail and pursues him in hot haste but cannot get his hand upon him until he is within a marine league of Nova Scotia. I venture to say that if Commodore Paulding, under these circumstances, had gone in and grappled Walker and these negroes on the very beach of Nova Scotia and brought them back to North Carolina, our southern politicians would say that he had been doing a good thing for his country. Although under the law of England whatever human being puts his foot upon the soil of her dominions is free, be he white or black; and although these negroes would have come under the operation of that maxim, I imagine that none of our southern politicians would be heard complaining that Paulding was getting this country into trouble, or was not a generous man. No, sir. But I was going to remark that the man who would censure the conduct of Paulding in that instance for going on to the beach of Nova Scotia—when he did not cut down a shrub, when he did not carry off even a log, but only left his modest foot-prints upon the sand—I do not know whether we in North Carolina would speak of that man as the gentlemen from Illinois [Mr. Lovejoy] spoke of Walker, as one who ought to be stretched up and hung, but we would say of him that he was a mighty hot Abolitionist—[Laughter]—and that we consider the worst thing you can say of a man in our country.

Mr. Chairman, I regret that in advance of the information which we want, our friends from the section of the country from which I am proud to be a Representative, have felt themselves at liberty to indulge in a criticism, which, I think, they will in the end, be generous enough to say was uncalled for.

What a curious idea it is, that this country is bound to carry Walker back under the circumstances, in a national ship, to pay his expenses, to salute his flag! Why, Mr. Chairman, there is a resolution in this celebrated Cincinnati platform, which has created a great deal of difficulty in its construction; but I think that this debate and the intense anxiety that has been manifested to carry Walker back and pay his expenses, would cast some light upon a point which I have heretofore considered a rather harmless, though somewhat mysterious portion of this Cincinnati platform. [Laughter.] It is the last resolution but two as published among the people where I live. We afterwards understood that there were some others attached about the Pacific railroad, which were never published in the southern country, and denied to be a part of the platform. [Great laughter.] The meaning of it varies with the punctuation and emphasis you give it. The resolution to which I refer is in the following words:

"3. Resolved, That the great highway which nature, as well as the assent of the States most immediately interested in its maintenance, has marked out for the free communication between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, constitutes one of the most important achievements to be realized by the spirit of moderation in the unconquerable energy of our people, and that result should be secured by a timely and efficient exertion of the control which we have the right to claim over it. And no power on earth should be suffered to impede or clog its progress by any interference with relations that it may suit our policy to establish with the Government of the States within whose dominion it lies; and we can, under no circumstances, surrender our preponderance in the adjustment of all questions arising out of it."

Now, sir, some words indicate, what we all concur in, that an acquisition of a free transit there is of vast importance, almost indispensable to the true interests of this country, and some portion of it would indicate that it is not to be acquired peaceably, at least not by petty larceny, but by grand larceny. But, let Walker be carried back under these circumstances; let him be carried back in a national fleet; and let this apology be made, and then we will have all got a construction given to this resolution of the Cincinnati platform.

I think, sir, that it is time enough for us to complain, as has been remarked with much force, when Nicaragua complains; and if there is anything to be gained by fillibustering in that quarter, beneficial to the Union or to the southern States, just let Nicaragua ask us to make the apology indicated by the gentleman from Georgia: then, when they ask us to make that apology, all of us who want any further fillibustering will have a good excuse by carrying out this demand for apology and for reparation. That would be to send Walker out there, and not only let the men who went with him, but others who have an inkling that way, go too. [Laughter.]

And unless General Walker can keep up this train of misfortune, which has followed him for the last three or four years, I think he could benefit Nicaragua some. I have no sympathy with him. I have nothing to charge personally or politically against him, but am here to say, that in my humble judgment, taking this whole case as it stands before us, we ought not to pass censure upon an officer who has, according to all accounts, always borne himself well.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.

The Africa has arrived with Liverpool dates to the 26th ult.

From Wilmer and Smith's European Times, Dec. 26.

The tone of commercial affairs has been improved in a marked manner during the past week, instanced by the reduction by the directors of the Bank of England yesterday at their weekly "parlor," after a prolonged deliberation, of the rate of discount from 10 to 8 per cent. This step on the part of the Bank directors has given general satisfaction.

The money market has been easy, and the fall in the value of money has been very rapid—so much so, that the Bank of England for some days past has had little or no discount business, and few applications for accommodations.

The British funds have advanced considerably since our last, and the course is decidedly upwards. The rebound in consols from the lowest point during the pressure in October last, has been equal to 7⅞ per cent. The price then touched was 86½, and the last quotation yesterday being 93¼ ex dividend, a difference is shown of 6¾ per cent.

THE INDIAN MUTINIES.

From the London Times.

Sir Colin Campbell joined the force at Alumbagh on the 11th. On the 19th ult., after a series of severe struggles, the garrison of Lucknow was relieved. On the following day, the sick, wounded, women, and children, were sent under escort to Cawnpore.

From another source we hear that the relief of Lucknow was achieved with a loss of only four officers killed and forty wounded, and that Sir Colin Campbell's force amounts to 12,000.

"Sir Colin Campbell arrived at the Alumbagh on the 12th. The fighting commenced on the 13th. Two guns were captured from the enemy, and the fort of Jellabad destroyed.

"On the 15th, after, a contest of two hours, Sir C. Campbell succeeded in occupying Delkhosah and Martiniere. The enemy attempted to recover their position a few hours subsequently, but were repulsed with heavy loss.

"On the 16th the Commander-in-Chief advanced across the canal and took Secunderbagh, after an obstinate struggle. The heavy artillery then opened on the Samuch for three hours, and the position was carried at dusk, after a desperate fight.

"Early on the 17th communications were opened with the barracks; a long cannonade was commenced, and the Mess-house was carried by assault at 3 o'clock p. m.

"The troops pushed on and occupied the Motee Mohal before dark. Sir J. Outram and Sir H. Havelock then met Sir Colin Campbell.

"Sir Colin was slightly wounded."

The remaining news from India records a number of victories gained by the British troops at various points. In Rohilcund,—the country lying between Delhi and Oude—Brigadier Showers and Colonel Cotton were driving the mutineers from their positions, and in Central India, Brigadier Stuart, ably seconded by Holkar, the Mahratta Chief, dispersed the rebels at Mehidpore, and subsequently relieved the garrison at Nusseerabad. On the whole the news may well be termed "glorious." "Individually and nationally," says the London Globe, "we are free to rejoice, and glorious will be the thoughts flying backwards and forwards on Christmas day between the hearth at home and the heart of India."

With the large force at Sir Colin Campbell's disposal, and with possession of Lucknow, the key of the British position in the northwest of India, it is probable that he will soon drive the rebels from their head-quarters in Oude, regain possession of the entire of that province, and thus really "break the neck of the revolt."

Twenty-four members of the Royal family have been executed at Delhi.

Commercial.—Cotton—Sales of the week 40,000 bales, of which speculators took 10,000 and exporters 4,000 bales. There was an advance of ¼ on the week, and the market closed with an advancing tendency. Stock in port 388,000 bales, including 100,000 American.

Breadstuffs very dull. Flour heavy. Wheat and Corn quiet. Provisions dull. Rosin dull. Spirits Turpentine steady.

Murder in Columbus County.—The Wilmington Journal of yesterday publishes the following letter:

WHITEVILLE, N. C., Jan. 8th, 1858.

MESSRS. FULTON & PRICE:

Dear Sirs: It becomes my painful duty to make known a most foul and brutal murder committed in this county on the evening of the 7th inst. Mrs. Susan Neally, wife of Mr. David Neally, residing in the lower part of this county, went in the evening to put fire to a log heap, about a quarter of a mile from the house. Not returning as expected, her husband went to see what the matter was, (about two hours after dark,) and to his great surprise, found her lying on one end of the pile of logs, completely consumed, all but her legs and feet below the knees. I was called on to hold an Inquest this day, and summoned a Jury, and after a close examination, the Jury rendered a verdict of Death by Violence.

Suspicion rested on a negro man by the name of Joe, the property of Mr. Neally. I had him arrested, and on his way to Jail, he acknowledged the fact. He says he struck her three times with a wooden rake, then dragged her in the fire. Joe is now in Jail.

Your ob't serv't,
CHESTER ROCKWELL,
Coroner of Columbus county, N. C.

A Bold Trick.—During December, 1856, a woman from Moore county came to Newbern with a negro man, whom, during her passage to this place, she disguised in woman's clothes. On her arrival here, she hired him to Mr. Calvin Perry, of this county, as belonging to herself. During the year 1857, Mr. John Fairly, of Richmond county, to whom the negro belonged, advertised him in the Fayetteville Observer, offering $500 reward. The woman left this place shortly after she hired him, for Fayetteville. She returned to this place a few days ago, to collect the money for the hire of the negro; but by her admissions she gave such publicity to the negro's whereabouts that his owner pursued her to this town, and called on Mr. Perry, and identified the negro. Mr. Fairly returned with the negro, and the woman went home.—*Newbern Express.*

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, JANUARY 14, 1858.

OUR BANKING SYSTEM.—Under this head the Winston Sentinel has a long reply to some remarks of ours on its demand for "a radical reform" of the banking system. It frankly confesses that it has no scheme of its own to suggest, to effect this reform, but it knows that the system, as it now exists, calls aloud for amendment." That is to say, no *perfect* banking system has yet been devised. And permit us to assert, that no such system ever will be devised—no system by which panics, and failures, and hard times, and poverty, will be prevented. He who looks for such a reform is a visionary. For ourselves, we think it

"Better to endure the ills we have,
Than fly to others that we know not of."

The democrats destroyed the United States Bank, which gave us the best currency that any country ever had. In its place they substituted hundreds of new local banks, which were not so good, but are still useful and necessary. Should these in turn be sacrificed to a senseless clamor for reform, the next invention will be still worse. Therefore, strange as it seems to the Sentinel, we sustain the old fashioned banks created by the Locofoco party, rather than unite in their clamor against their own handicraft. That party made them, and now ungratefully leaves them to the tender mercies of its opponents. We hear a vast deal about this proposed reform, but the reformers, like the Sentinel, cannot tell us in what the reform is to consist.

The Sentinel attributes the evils of the late revulsion to the power exercised by the banks, of making money first plenty and then scarce, by expansion and contraction. But no such power has been exercised by the banks of North Carolina. There has been no expansion or contraction here. The Banks have pursued the even tenor of their way, loaning moderately in easy times, and still discounting in these days of panic fully as much as their debtors pay to them, so as not to add to the stringency. That is the true and kindly policy; and it is the policy they have pursued, so far as we know or have heard.

But the Sentinel believes in gold and silver, "as the only true and proper circulating medium." Well, in this we differ. We believe that any people who should return at this day to the customs of primitive ages, and discard the inventions of civilization, would bring upon themselves ten fold the evils they now endure, clog the wheels of commerce, stop the progress of improvement, and destroy the values of property. They would sink into a condition of poverty and contempt, as compared with the rest of the world. If our democratic friends are tired of power, and would give the reins to the Whigs, let them resolve to adopt the hard money notions of the Sentinel. They will speedily find themselves relieved of the cares and responsibilities—and what is rather more fascinating to them, the emoluments—of office.

But what assurance can be given that a hard money currency will prevent these monetary revulsions? That it will not, we may refer to the city of Hamburg, in Germany, where the hard money system prevails, and where the panic has been peculiarly severe.

And why, if the Sentinel be correct in asserting that "opposition to moneyed aristocracies has since the days of Jackson, been a leading principle with democrats, and that the bulk of the opposition to banks and bank charters within our own State has always come from the democratic party"—why is it, if this be so, that banks have regularly multiplied in proportion to the prevalence of democracy? Such is the fact in our own State, not less than in Virginia, South Carolina, and others, where the party has had almost uninterrupted sway. We are free to admit that the democrats *profess* all this opposition to moneyed aristocracies; but while doing so, to court the favor of one class, they charter banks to gain the votes of the other. This willingness and ability to humbug both classes, is the secret of democratic success.

Perhaps the most remarkable part of the Sentinel's article, considering it bears marks of being written by an educated and intelligent man, is the utter denial that Gen. Jackson *was* in favor of a United States Bank, and that he took ground against *the* bank *because* it resisted his attempt to make it a political machine. These are facts so notorious, that we marvel that any one can be found to dispute them. Gen. Jackson and his administration got along with perfect cordiality towards the Bank, which was then intimately connected with the government as its fiscal agent, until his Secretary of the Treasury applied to Nicholas Biddle to remove from office Jeremiah Mason, President of the New Hampshire Branch, who had made himself odious to Gen. Jackson by his hostility to the administration. Mr. Biddle refused to remove Mason, and thereupon commenced the war of extermination against "the monster." The documents showing this were officially published, and are well known.

As to the other point, we need only refer the Sentinel to Gen. Jackson's Message vetoing the bill passed by Congress to re-charter the Bank, in which the following passages may be found:

"A bank of the United States is in many respects convenient for the government and useful to the people."

Again: "That a bank of the United States, competent to all the duties which may be required by the government, might be so organized as not to infringe on our own delegated powers, or the reserved rights of the states, I do not entertain a doubt. Had the executive been called upon to furnish the project of such an institution, the duty would have been cheerfully performed."

Now nothing could show more clearly, that Gen. Jackson was not opposed to *a* United States Bank, but only to *the* Bank which had dared to thwart his domineering and proscriptive will. And further, his plan of a National Bank has been published, within the last two months, by his confidential friend, Major Lewis, of Tennessee.

We have no doubt that towards the close of his administration, Gen. Jackson's hostility assumed the violence of monomania, and that he finally became hostile to *any* U. S. Bank—perhaps to any bank. But it is perfectly manifest—established by his own words—that for nearly half of his active term of service of eight years, after he had abundant opportunity to study the actual workings of such an institution, he did believe that *a* Bank of the United States would be convenient to the government and useful to the people. It is true that in his farewell address he asserted that the constitution presented an insuperable objection to such an institution. But that was an after-thought—never entertained by himself till his passions had been roused to their utmost pitch by the furious war in which he had been engaged against the old "monster."

THE PROPOSED NATIONAL FOUNDRY.—The following private letter from a friend and subscriber in another State contains so much that is interesting, and so well expressed, on the proposed National Foundry on Deep River, and other subjects, that we take the liberty of publishing it:—

MY DEAR SIRS:—The Observer of the 4th inst., furnishes the first intimation, so far as I know, of a disposition on the part of North Carolina, to bring before Congress the advantages which the Deep River region offers for the establishment of a National Foundry. Nearly eighteen months ago in the pages of the Southern Quarterly—though the fact is not particularly flattering to my *amour propre*, as the idea has remained so long unnoticed—I thus referred to the project which Gov. Bragg has just matured. "In North Carolina, beds of Coal and Iron have just been revealed, of such magnitude and value, and in such favorable proximity to each other, that nature seems to point it out as the spot for that national foundry, which we have heard recommended from a period whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary." The financial condition of the government is not the most favorable to a just consideration of such a question; but it will probably do no harm to give it a gentle agitation even now. You are doubtless aware that the subject of a National Foundry has long been a *bonne bouche* for many of our Congressional patriots. They have been quick to perceive and ready to concede the necessity of such an establishment, but as its location would deprive them of any reversionary political capital that might possibly accrue before that point is determined, they have hitherto found insuperable objections to voting it into existence. It has also been a favorite idea with many of these gentlemen, that such an establishment of right belongs to the West, because the two National Armories are at the East. They forget—if they ever knew—that the products of a Foundry would be almost exclusively required at our fortifications on the seaboard, and that the time and expense incident to an intermediate transportation of a thousand miles or more, would be a somewhat extravagant concession to the law of geographical compensation. It would be just as wise as to build snag boats for the Mississippi on the shores of the Connecticut. Of course it cannot be expected that these members will relinquish so desirable a hobby without a struggle, and it may well be doubted, if any bill can be carried that should absolutely fix the location beyond peradventure. In urging the measure before Congress, therefore, would it not be well to frame the bill with a proviso, that the Foundry be erected at the site proposed, after such site shall have been approved by a Board of officers to be appointed by the President? Such a condition might disarm the opposition of some and quiet the objections of others, while it is not probable that it would under any circumstances endanger the success of the enterprise, if the merits of the locality are really what they are represented and believed to be.

As I have plenty of paper, let me, before I conclude, congratulate you on two points referred to editorially in the last Observer, which, in the demoralized condition of the times, strike me as worthy of mention. While so many Southern journals are giving up themselves to unseemly paroxysms of indignation, on account of a miserable adventurer, your paper is true to its past history in its just and conservative views on a question that involves those principles of the Bible on which individual honesty and national morality depend. Apart, moreover, from the piratical nature of all such expeditions, Walker has demonstrated his entire unfitness for the leadership in any scheme of colonization or of conquest. Destitute, as he appears to be, of even a remote consciousness of political ethics, his exploits in Nicaragua have been mostly divided between swaggering insolence and blundering incompetency, and his military achievements are a burlesque upon all that is great or ennobling in the profession. As the President justly observes in his message, such abortive and marauding schemes tend only to defeat the objects which they design to accomplish: instead of advancing they retard emigration, and if persisted in, must postpone indefinitely the Americanization of that country. They are as disgraceful to the United States as they are ruinous to the best interests of Nicaragua.

The other point to which I refer, is an indisposition on your part to join with certain Northern journals in making Mr. Banks the scape-goat of a law of Congress, which, whether wise or unwise, the slippery statesman of Massachusetts is not responsible for. Up to the time of his resignation, had he not rendered precisely the same legislative service as his fellow members, and was he not entitled to precisely the same remuneration? Has he received more than others, and is there any reason why he should have received less? Indeed, considering how much the legislation of the country is responsible for the sectional strife and bitterness which threaten to rend it asunder, it might not be unwise to pay inversely as the duration of the session. The absurdity of the law, in a prominent feature, is well stated by yourselves, and the demagogueism of transferring odium from it to Mr. Banks, is quite worthy of a New York paper that advocated the re-election of Fernando Wood. Under it every member of the House from North Carolina is entitled to pay for months before he was elected, and the representative from Charleston, having drawn pay at the rate of four or five thousand dollars a year as Mayor, from the fourth of March to the first of November, goes to Washington and finds himself entitled to receive pay for the same period, at the rate of three thousand per annum as a member of Congress. Verily the democracy are ingenious financiers for themselves, wise economists for the people, and just and magnanimous towards their opponents.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Monday, Mr. Brown, of Miss., who was entitled to the floor, declined to speak on the Kansas question for the present, avowing as his reason that the Kansas question had lost much of its vitality, and was, moreover, just passing through phases which suggested the propriety of awaiting the practical issue which would be ultimately presented to the consideration of the Senate. The whole subject was therefore postponed until Monday next, when Mr. Hale will be entitled to the floor.

On motion of Mr. Mason the message of the President in relation to the arrest of Gen. Walker, together with the accompanying documents, was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, that the whole matter might be reviewed and made the subject of a report to the Senate. It was suggested by Mr. M. that those who desired to discuss the topic could do so at length on the presentation of the committee's report.

The President transmitted a copy of the Constitution of the State of Minnesota, which was referred to the Committee on Territories.

In Executive Session, on Tuesday, Mr. Clifford of Maine was confirmed an associate Justice of the Supreme Court.

A Democratic meeting in Union county has nominated Judge Ellis for Governor; and a similar meeting in Jackson nominated W. W. Avery, Esq., of Burke.

The loss by the burning of Pitt Court House, at Greenville, is estimated at $6,000. All the official records were destroyed except those in the Register's office.

STATE BONDS.—We note sales in New York of $4,000 N. C. Bonds at 91; $10,000 at 93. Virginia Bonds are quoted at 91½.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON.—1,140,464 bales, against 1,602,289 last year. Decrease, 461,825 bales.

SUPREME COURT.

The following opinions have been delivered by this tribunal:

By PEARSON, J. In Campbell v Campbell, from Bladen, affirming the judgment. Also, in Purvis v Wilson, from Bertie, reversing the judgment. Also, in Carter v Prevatt, in Equity, from Robeson, dismissing the bill. Also, in Hall v Robinson, in Equity from Bladen.

By BATTLE, J. Woodhouse v McRae, from Currituck, affirming the judgment. Also, in State v Perry, from Currituck, declaring that there is no error in the judgment. Also, in Dean v Martin, in Equity from Robeson, dismissing the bill with costs. Also, in Swindell v Bradley, in Equity, from Bladen, reversing the order appealed from.—*Wil. Herald.*

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 12.

Our Troops in Utah.—Utah dates have been received here to December 1st. The troops were all in winter quarters at Fort Bridger, except Col. Cooke's command, which was 40 miles distant. The troops were all comfortable, and supplied with provisions sufficient to last until June. The weather was mild. Two thirds of the animals were dead. It was reported that the Mormons were preparing to leave for the British possessions. Pioneer parties had already left.

Brigham Young had sent a quantity of salt to Col. Johnson, who replied that he would hang any other messenger coming on a similar errand.

Young had also invited the officers to partake of winter hospitalities at Salt Lake City.

Gov. Cumming had issued his proclamation, declaring the territory in a state of rebellion. He says he will first try the leaders, but this failing he will resort to military force. He commands all armed bands to disband and return home.

Troops for Utah.—Orders have been received at this station to hurry up recruiting and forward men as fast as possible for the Utah service. A detachment will probably be sent from New York in the course of the next fortnight. The additional force will number over 2,700 men, which, with the (about) 2,000 already in the Territory, will make up an army large enough to bring the rebellious fanatics to terms. General Scott's orders direct that Forts Smith, Washita, Arbuckle and Belknap, shall be abandoned for the present, and that all the troops comprising the garrisons, excepting the ordnance sergeants, shall at the earliest possible day proceed to Jefferson Barracks. The necessary preparations for the campaign will be pushed forward with great vigor, and the movement into Utah will probably be made early in the Spring.—*Journal of Commerce.*

MARRIED,

On the 2d ult., by Rev. William Johnson, WILSON PECK to MARGARET JOHNSON, widow of John M. D. Johnson; all of Putnam county, Florida.

In Duplin county, on the 5th inst., by Rev. D. B. Nicholson, Dr. E. K. FAISON to Miss MARY E. MOORE, daughter of Daniel Moore.

DIED,

Near Statesville, N. C., on the 25th ult., DAVID D. SALMON, Esq., formerly of Fayetteville, aged 79 years, 6 months, and 7 days.

In Sampson county, on the 1st inst., GABRIEL HOBBS, in his 62d year.

In Sampson Co., on the 2d inst., JENCY UNDERWOOD, wife of John Underwood, aged about 64 years.

In Wilmington, on Monday last, Mrs. ELIZABETH A. SAVAGE, wife of Mr. Timothy Savage, aged 58 years.

Also, on Sunday last, Mr. ISAAC CASON, in the 70th year of his age.

Also, on Monday morning, Mr ALFRED DUDLEY, aged about 58 years.

Also, on the 11th inst., Mrs. MARY ANN MELTON, wife of Mr. Reuben Melton, aged 21 years.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Cape Fear Line. Jan. 10.—Str Flora McDonald, with goods for Stedman & Hortie, S C & L Fox, Worth & Utley, J M Rose, G W Williams & Co, J McDaniel, J M Worth & Son, J A Worth, A A McKethan.

Lutterloh's Line. Jan'y 13 and 14.—Strs Magnolia, Fanny and Rowan, with passengers, and goods for H L Myrover & Co, B Mitchell, T S Lutterloh, P P Johnson, G McNeill.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Messrs. Editors:—The following is a copy of a letter addressed by Mr. W. F. Leak to the Richmond County Agricultural Society. It is a response to a request for information as to the culture and manufacture of the Chinese Sugar Cane. The letter being read at a meeting of said Society, the particulars sought for were so carefully detailed, that it was thought and accordingly resolved that its publication in the Observer would not only be interesting, but useful to its readers. It was therefore ordered that it be sent to be disposed of as you may think proper.

ROCKINGHAM, December 11th, 1857.

DR. A. PATTERSON, *Corresponding Sec'y:*

Your letter as Corresponding Sec'y of the Richmond Agricultural Society, has just been received, and I hasten, as you request, an early response. You are pleased to ask for the benefit of your Society for such information as I may possess in relation to the planting, culture, and manufacture of syrup, from the Chinese sugar cane.

The seed I planted the present year were the product of some few obtained from the Patent Office the year before.

The ground (gray sandy soil) had been repeatedly manured for a series of years, and at the time of planting would have yielded some 25 bushels of corn per acre.

I broke up the ground in the usual way with a one-horse turning plough; after which, when I got ready to plant, (early in April) I took the common shovel or scooter plough, and fixed a wooden mould-board by simply nailing upon the helve on each side, just above the plough, two pieces of weather-boarding plank, some 12 inches long.

Being thus prepared, I placed one of my briskest walking horses to the plough, and run off my rows 5 feet apart, going twice in the same furrow.

I did this, in the first place, to deposit the manure as deep as possible, so as to avoid any waste from evaporation; and in the second place, to protect the young and tender plant from the cauterizing effect of too close a proximity to the guano.

I then took 200 pounds of Peruvian guano to the acre, and after mixing it with vegetable mould, I drilled it in the furrow, just as you would cotton seed or other manure.

This being done, I took a one-horse turning plough, and lapped on either side one furrow, and let the ground remain until it became compact.

When ready for planting, I opened with a small drill plough, after the manner of planting cotton, and at the distance of 3 feet in the drill, I dropped from 5 to 8 seed, covering them not more than one inch deep.

I worked it just as I worked my corn, with this exception, that it took one ploughing less.

I left the ratoons or suckers to remain, after thinning out to two stalks in the hill.

In September, about the 20th, I cut it off within some 4 inches from the ground, and took it to an iron mill of two rollers, which had been purchased in Georgia by myself and relatives for the express purpose of manufacturing the syrup.

The fodder was first stripped off before the cutting. It was then run through the mill, and the juice expressed by the aid of one horse attached to a lever.

I planted one and a half acres, and had my kettle of capacity sufficient to boil the juice about as fast as it was expressed.

In the boiling process, I had the experience of those who had gone before me.

I boiled the juice about six hours, regularly skimming off the scum and froth, as it rose to the surface.

The juice yielded about one to seven. I made one hundred and seventy gallons, of a very superior article, equal in my estimation to the best of Orleans.

I give it as my opinion, of which I have no doubt, that from land yielding 50 bushels of corn to the acre, that 200 gallons can be made. I look upon it as forming an era in the agriculture of the country, and one of the greatest blessings vouchsafed to man, (Indian corn excepted.) It came at a time when molasses had well nigh got beyond the reach of the masses, when the consumption had overrun the production. It is now in the power of every family to have a cheap and wholesome food at their command. One of its main values is as a food for hogs; for this purpose I refer your Society to the last number of the Southern Cultivator, in which you will find a fair experiment made by a planter, and the result given to his brother farmers, over his own signature. He took two shoats, the one weighing 76, the other 78, and placed them in two separate pens To No. 1 he fed corn and slops from the kitchens; to No. 2 he fed only the unground Chinese cane with its seed. At the expiration of three weeks, he weighed both: No. 1 gained 39, and No. 2, 37 pounds.

This statement I verily believe; for from the great abundance of the saccharine matter, it must be highly nutritious. If this be so, I ask what more can the farmer require?

All my fears are that the seed will deteriorate by running into other varieties. Against this we should guard. Whether it will make sugar or not in sufficient quantities to justify its use for that purpose, I have no means of ascertaining. The "sorgho sucre," the seed of which has been distributed by the Patent Office for the last three years, is of Chinese origin, and of a dark purplish color. I look upon the seed, for food, about as valuable as oats, weighing some 38 pounds per bushel. It is wonderfully productive in seed. I made 70 bushels from the land spoken of. I have sent over my iron mill to my river plantation, where I expect to plant the coming year 15 to 20 acres, solely for the use of my black family and stock.

Should you go into the manufacture of the syrup, I would advise you to procure the sugar kettle proper, which is not circular but oblong. This enables you, by exposing a greater amount of surface to evaporation, to complete the boiling process in a less time.

I used a small quantity of lime in each kettle of juice to correct and neutralize the acidity, say about one gill to 40 gallons.

We have up this way the greatest plenty of seed, and it would afford me a pleasure to furnish my brother farmers of your Society, gratuitously, with some 3 or 4 bushels, should you require.

I write in haste, as I am now about leaving home, and this letter is at your disposal.

Respectfully, sir, yours truly,

W. F. LEAK.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

STANLY COUNTY, N. C., Jan'y 11, 1858.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Son:—DEAR SIRS:—Enclosed I send you three dollars to renew my subscription for the Semi-weekly Observer.

And I now take the liberty to give you the result of my experiment made with the Chinese Sugar Cane Seed you sent to me last Spring in a letter:—

I did not measure the seed; but supposed there was about two tablespoons full. I selected a piece of black, mellow bottom land, capable of producing eight barrels of corn per acre. I planted them in rows, 4½ feet apart; and dropped the seed in the drill about one foot apart—one seed in a place. When they came up and got six or eight inches high, they put out suckers at the first joint, and when they had matured I had from two to six stalks in a hill. They grew from twelve to fourteen feet high. From which I made something over fifteen gallons of the best syrup I ever saw. Had it have been seasonable while it was maturing, I have no doubt but I should have made twenty gallons. I selected ten stalks of the first cutting and pressed them by themselves, and they made one and a half gallons of juice. The quantity of ground planted was one-ninth part of an acre. I cut my cane at different times, just as the seed had matured. I saved two and a half bushels of seed that had fully matured, and fed as many more to the stock that was not fully ripe.

Respectfully yours,

R. G. SNUGGS

FOR THE OBSERVER.

MESSRS. E. J. HALE & SON:—*Gentlemen:*—I was somewhat surprised when I observed, a few weeks since, that immediately after Walter F. Leak, Esq., had declared himself a democratic candidate for Governor, the Raleigh Standard commenced assailing him in a very unjustifiable manner. There seems ever to have existed at Raleigh a little democratic clique or junto, who arrogate to themselves the authority of excommunicating from the great democratic church, and reading out of the party any gentleman who may dare to become a candidate for the gubernatorial chair without first consulting them and obtaining their permission. I was pleased to read in the Observer of last week a long and well written letter from Mr. Leak defining his position and placing the issue of his election upon the distribution of the public lands. He has entertained and openly advocated these views for many years. I have been acquainted with Mr. Leak for more than a quarter of a century, and regard him as one of the most consistent democrats I have ever known: I know him to be a high-toned, honorable gentleman, a good plain old-fashioned farmer, who has always been a strong advocate for internal improvements, &c. He has represented his county in both branches of our Legislature, and has few equals as a public speaker, and has frequently been one of the electors on the democratic ticket for President and Vice President of the U. S. He is eminently qualified for the office to which he aspires, and if we must have another democratic Governor, let him be Walter F. Leak

A DISTRIBUTION WHIG.

A THRILLING MOMENT AT LUCKNOW.

The British war in India has been attended with many scenes of thrilling interest, and there have not been wanting pens to picture them with startling effect. The following graphic description of the scene at the moment of the arrival of the relief, so long, so painfully awaited by the beleaguered inmates of Lucknow, written by a lady of the rescued party, equals in dramatic intensity the best descriptive passages of Sir Walter Scott:

Death stared us in the face. We were fully persuaded that in twenty-four hours all would be over. The engineers had said so, and all knew the worst. We women strove to encourage each other, and to perform the light duties which had been assigned to us, such as conveying orders to the batteries and supplying the men with provisions, especially cups of coffee, which we prepared day and night. I had gone out to try and make myself useful, in company with Jessie Brown, the wife of a corporal in my husband's regiment. Poor Jessie had been in a state of restless excitement all through the siege, and had fallen away visibly within the last few days. A constant fever consumed her, and her mind wandered occasionally, especially on that day, when the recollections of home seemed powerfully present to her. At last, overcome with fatigue, she lay down on the ground, wrapped up in her plaid. I sat beside her, promising to awaken her when, as she said, "her father should return from the ploughing." She at length fell into a profound slumber, motionless and apparently breathless, her head resting in my lap. I myself could no longer resist the inclination to sleep, in spite of the continual roar of cannon. Suddenly I was aroused by a wild unearthly scream close to my ear; my companion stood upright beside me, her arms raised and her head bent forward in the attitude of listening. A look of intense delight broke over her countenance, she grasped my hand, drew me towards her, and exclaimed, "Dinna ye hear it? dinna ye hear it? Ay, I'm no dreamin', it's the slogan o' the Highlanders! We're saved, we're saved!" Then, flinging herself on her knees, she thanked God with passionate fervor.

I felt utterly bewildered: my English ears heard only the roar of artillery, and I thought my poor Jessie was still raving, but she darted to the batteries, and I heard her cry incessantly to the men, "Courage! hark to the slogan—to the Macgregor, the grandest of them all. Here's help at last." To describe the effect of these words upon the soldiers would be impossible. For a moment they ceased firing, and every soul listened with intense anxiety. Gradually, however, there arose a murmur of bitter disappointment, and the wailing of the women who had flocked out began anew as the Colonel shook his head. Our dull lowland ears heard nothing but the rattle of the musketry.

A few moments more of this deathlike suspense, of this agonizing hope, and Jessie, who had again sunk on the ground, sprang to her feet, and cried in a voice so clear and piercing that it was heard along the whole line, "Will ye no believe it noo? The slogan has ceased, indeed, but the Campbells are comin'! D'ye hear, d'ye hear?" At that moment we seemed indeed to hear the voice of God in the distance, when the bagpipes of the Highlanders brought us tidings of deliverance, for now there was no longer any doubt of the fact. That shrill, penetrating, ceaseless sound, which rose above all other sounds, could come neither from the advance of the enemy nor from the work of Sappers. No, it was indeed the blast of the Scottish bagpipes, now shrill and harsh, as threatening vengeance on the foe, then in softer tones seeming to promise succor to their friends in need. Never, surely, was there such a scene as that which followed. Not a heart in the Residency of Lucknow but bowed itself before God. All, by one simultaneous impulse, fell upon their knees, and nothing was heard but bursting sobs and the murmured voice of prayer. Then all arose, and there rang out from a thousand lips a great shout of joy which resounded far and wide, and lent new vigor to that blessed bagpipe. To our cheer of "God save the Queen!" they replied in the well-known strain that moves every Scot to tears, "Should auld acquaintance be forgot," &c. After that nothing else made any impression on me. I scarcely remember what followed. Jessie was presented to the General on his entrance into the fort, and at the officers' banquet her health was drunk by all present, while the pipers marched round the table, playing once more the familiar air of "Auld lang syne."

Sad Mistake.—Major Beale, the chivalrous Vermonter, has just returned from his European tour, but his fellow-townsmen are astonished and horrified at his altered appearance. When in Paris, he challenged a French Colonel, and the weapons being swords, at the first stroke the major's nose was severed close to his face. Hastily picking up and replacing the organ, he tied his handkerchief over it. After leaving on the bandage for eleven days he removed it, when to his consternation he found that he had placed it wrong side up, and it was now healed. Although it looks ugly, he finds it very convenient for taking snuff.

Augusta Constitutionalist.

How January 1 came to be New Year's Day.—A writer in the National Intelligencer reminds us that we do not now celebrate New Year's on the day our fathers did; on the contrary, that little more than a century ago that festival fell on the 25th of March, throughout the British dominions.

The alteration was made in the 24th year of the reign of George the Second, which will appear by the following extracts of the act of parliament, entitled "An act regulating the commencement of the year, and for correcting the calendar now in use."

Preamble.—Whereas the legal supputation of the year of our Lord—according to which the year beginneth on the 25th day of March—hath been found by experience to be attended with divers inconveniences, &c.

Enactments.—That throughout his Majesty's dominions in Europe, Asia, Africa and America, the said supputation, according to which the year of our Lord beginneth on the twenty-fifth day of March, shall not be made use of from and after the last day of December, 1751; and that the first day of January next following the said last day of December shall be reckoned, taken, deemed, and accounted to be the first day of our Lord, 1752, and so on from time to time. The first day of January in every year which shall happen in time to come shall be deemed and reckoned the first day of the year &c.

Eclipses.—There will be four eclipses during the year 1858, two of the sun and two of the moon:

1st. A partial eclipse of the moon Feb 27, only partly visible in the United States. The moon will rise partly eclipsed, which will take place generally after the time of the greatest phase.

2d. An annular eclipse of the sun March 15. The sun will be centrally eclipsed on the meridian, in long. 8.15 west of Greenwich, lat. 45 44 north. In some parts of the United States the sun will be partially eclipsed.

3d. A partial eclipse of the moon August 24. At some places the first contact with the penumbra will not be visible; but to most places in the United States the whole eclipse will be visible.

4th. A total eclipse of the sun September 7. This eclipse will be total on the meridian. The sun will be centrally eclipsed in the southern hemisphere only.

Missionary Efforts in India—Roman Catholic and Protestant.—The Paris *Siecle* replies at some length to the arguments of the *Univers*, relative to the introduction of the Roman Catholic religion into India. "The experiment," it says, "has already been tried, but has not succeeded, and the natives of India have shown the greatest dislike to Catholicism. St. Thomas, and numerous apostles with him, preached up the Evangelical doctrines in India, and were not successful. Saint Francis Xavier undertook the same task, and was compelled to abandon it, after nine years of barren labor. The Jesuits, in their turn, wished to convert the Indians to Catholicism, but like sensible men, they adopted wise precautions, and disguised their object. They passed themselves off for Brahmins, to whom the good Kirshum had confided the important mission of restoring the religion of Brahma, which had been corrupted, to its primitive purity; they lived as Brahmins and not Christians, and contented themselves with introducing some Catholic rites among the superstitious practices of the Brahmins. As soon, however, as this pious trickery was unmasked, and when the natives knew that those zealous Brahmins were the missionaries of the Christian religion, they drove them away without pity. Where, then, is the proof that Papist England would have been more successful in India than Protestant England? Where is the Catholic nation which has been enabled by Catholicism to be preserved from storms and to retain all her possessions?"

The value of the land in Ohio as assessed for taxation, is $435,602,655, and that of town lots and chattels is, $413,626,426—making an aggregate of $849,329,081. The real value largely exceeds $1,000,000,000.

The present population of the state, upon the best attainable data, is estimed at 2,400,000 persons.

The total value of agricultural products in 1857 is estimated at $151,867,500; and of the products of manufactures, mechanic arts, and mines at $110,000,000.

The completion of the National Telegraph line from Wall street to New Orleans, a distance of about two thousand miles, is a triumph of art. The transmission through of many messages direct, without the aid of reporters, is mentioned as an event without parallel in this country or Europe, and a proof of the entire practicability of transmitting despatches across the Atlantic.

A Curious Bank Transaction.—The editor of the Belfast (Ireland) Journal has availed himself of the columns of the London Times, to expose an extraordinary transaction, in which one of the Glasgow banks was concerned. "Not many years since," says the writer, "a certain gentleman became indebted to one of these banks to the extent of several hundred thousand pounds; when he was hauled up, it was found that he had no 'assets,' and the bank, therefore, 'insured his life' to the extent of their debt, upon which, they, of course, pay a very heavy annual tax. This gentleman called on the bank sometime after, and told one of the managers, 'I am offered a lucrative situation in Sierra Leone, but you know if I go out there, the policy will be vitiated; however, I must go, as I cannot starve.' What, then, was to be done? The same man is now comfortably living on the continent, on an annuity granted him by this bank, which annuity, added to the premium of insurance, forms a nice little item in the expenses of the establishment."

Reading not Knowledge.—It may be questioned whether the reading even of what are called good books may not be carried too far—whether it may not hinder reflection, promote self-ignorance, flatter with the name of a good work, and terminate in mere profession and spiritual pride. All the books in the world will not let us into the knowledge of our hearts, unless we take them there ourselves by meditation. The very innocence of the employment renders a man too careless of what should be going on within. He is like a person who, having a large acquaintance with men of agreeable manners, wide information, and good character, spends all his time among them, without looking to his domestic concerns. And the consequence is likely to be the same—a home in disorder and confusion.

A wise man endeavors to shine in himself; a fool to outshine others; the first is humbled by the sense of his own infirmities; the last lifted up by the discovery of those which he observes in others. The wise man considers what he wants, and the fool what he abounds in. The wise man is happy when he gains his own approbation; and the fool, when he recommends himself to the applause of those about him.

During December we had two full moons, the month coming in and going out with one, a thing which, it is said has not happened for many years.

Cool.—A person threw the head of a goose on the stage of Hellville theatre. Cotro, advancing to the front said: "Gentlemen if any one among you has lost his head, do not be uneasy, for I will restore it at the conclusion of the performance.

STATE SECRETS.—Col. Benton in his "Thirty Years" occasionally reveals to the public eye the workings of the political wires in the Democratic Household at Washington. Most that is said by Col. Benton is well said, and worth reading; in most of it Col. Benton is the principal character, and his sayings and doings are chronicled in an exquisite Bentonian style. Our readers are familiar with it: for we have not unfrequently given them a chapter, an extract, or an abstract of the Bentonics contained in his large and entertaining volumes.

Chapter CLXV, Vol. 2, gives a very pleasant account of what passed behind the curtain previous to the Session of 1846–47, during the Mexican war. The chapter is headed, "Pause in the War; Sedentary Tactics; Masterly Inactivity." The Bentonism may cause a smile, but no one will doubt the truth of Col. Benton's statements.

It seems that "Mr. Benton" arrived in Washington just before Congress met. "Mr. Benton" was requested by President Polk to look over his Message, to make such remarks upon it as he thought proper, and to make them in writing. "Mr. Benton" did so; "Mr. Benton" objected to a part which he thought ought to be omitted: he answered that part in an equal number of pages; and he answered it to the entire conviction and satisfaction of the President (who indeed seems always to have thought with the man who last had his ear.) The part of the message objected to by "Mr. Benton" was a recommendation of sedentary tactics, the "masterly inactivity" of which the public heard so much at that day.

But this "masterly inactivity" was a cabinet project, not only agreed upon, but begun to be executed; the Secretary of War having already declined to accept sundry regiments of volunteers tendered by the States. The pride of the Secretary of War did not permit him willingly to retrace his steps, and exhibit himself to the country as one who did not know his own mind from day to day. The President was between two stools. He summoned "Mr. Benton," who appeared in the cabinet and argued the matter. The question was decided against "Mr. Benton," self-conceit being at work in the minds of other members of the Cabinet, as well as in that of the Secretary of War. The meeting broke up. But "Mr. Benton" had a private interview with the President, talked it all over, screwed up the President's courage to the sticking point, and left him with the understanding that the President would act for himself, that is, as "Mr. Benton" ordered. He promised "Mr. Benton" at once to send an order to the Secretary of War to call for "Ten Regiments." After "Mr. Benton" left, the President again saw the Cabinet, and to save their pride, after "higgling," came down to *nine*. Mr. Benton's contempt for the whole concern, the vacillating character of the President and Cabinet, freely expressed elsewhere, is ill concealed here. Still, he says, the Regiments were enough: enabled Scott to go to Mexico, Taylor to conquer at Buena Vista, and to finish the War victoriously.

All this is very pleasant to "Mr. Benton": *he* was "chief cook" in this, as in all other Democratic projects in his day and generation; *he* was the conqueror of Mexico, in spite of the Federal Senate, which obstinately refused to spare his valuable services in the Council, in order that he might command Scott and Taylor in the field. But the pleasantest portion of the chapter to "Mr Benton" is that in which, exposing unwittingly, as it seems, the character of the President, he has a dig under the fifth rib of his old rival, Mr. Calhoun. It is short, and he may tell it himself, as follows:

"A comic mistake grew out of this change in the President's message, which caused the ridicule of the sedentary line to be fastened on Mr. Calhoun—who in fact had counselled it. When the message was read in the Senate, Mr. Westcott, of Florida, believing it remained as it had been drawn up, and induced by Mr. Calhoun, with whose views he was acquainted, made some motion upon it, significant of approbatory action. Mr. Benton asked for the reading of the part of the message referred to. Mr. Westcott searched, but could not find it: Mr. Calhoun did the same. Neither could find the passage. Inquiring and despairing looks were exchanged: and the search for the present was adjourned. Of course it was never found. Afterwards Mr. Westcott said to Mr. Benton that the President had deceived Mr. Calhoun—had told him that the sedentary line was recommended in the message, when it was not. Mr. Benton told him there was no deception—that the recommendation was in the message when he said so, but had been taken out (and he explained how) and replaced by an urgent recommendation for a vigorous prosecution of the war: But the secret was kept for the time. The administration stood before the country vehement for war, and loaded with applause for their spirit. Mr. Calhoun remained mystified, and adhered to the line, and incurred the censure of opposing the administration which he professed to support. He brought forward his plan in all its detail—the line marked out—the number of forts and stations necessary—and the number of troops necessary to garrison them: and spoke often, and earnestly in its support: but to no purpose. His plan was entirely rejected, nor did I ever hear of any one of the cabinet offering to share with him in the ridicule which he brought upon himself for advocating a plan so preposterous in itself, and so utterly unsuited to the temper of our people. It was in this debate, and in support of this sedentary occupation that Mr. Calhoun characterized that proposed inaction as "*a masterly inactivity:*" a fine expression of the Earl of Chatham—and which Mr. Calhoun had previously used in the Oregon debate in recommending us to do nothing there, and leave it to time to perfect our title. Seven years afterwards the establishment of a boundary between the United States and Mexico was attempted by treaty in the latitude of this proposed line of occupation—a circumstance,—one of the circumstances,—which proves that Mr. Calhoun's plans and spirit survive him.

"In all that passed between the President and Mr. Benton about this line, there was no suspicion on the part of either of any design to make it permanent; nor did any thing to that effect appear in Mr. Calhoun's speeches in favor of it; but the design was developed at the time of the ratification of the treaty of peace, and has since been attempted by treaty; and is a design which evidently connects itself with what is called *preserving the equilibrium of the States* (free and slave) by adding on territory for slave States—and to increase the Southern margin for the "UNITED STATES SOUTH," in the event of a separation of the two classes of States."

The cradle is woman's ballot-box. Yes, and some of them deposit in it two ballots at once. Now, isn't that illegal?

SEVERE.—The National Intelligencer is courteous to its political opponents—almost to a fault. This fact gives additional point to the following paragraph in reply to the Washington Union, which we copy because we like its spirit, and because, in the main, it fits our own case:—

"In its own very natural distresses at the fierce dissensions in the ranks of its party, the *Union*, falls into the error of supposing that we labor under similar anxieties, and therefore shape our telegraphic despatches with a view to favor certain Democratic aspirants or to depress others. We beg the *Union* to dismiss its suspicions. It may itself, to serve a party purpose, give currency to fictitious proceedings and to imaginary resolutions which never were voted on and never had a real existence, as in the case of the Michigan resolves; it may alter or suppress despatches if it please; our political necessities drive us to no such expedients. Not bound to speak the mind of any master, we can speak our own, and are free to defend the President when justice requires it at our hands, or stand by the malcontents of his party if the interests of truth demand it of us. We have no body to pull down, and unhappily just now no one to put up. The little part we take in Democratic family quarrels is prompted by the love of fair play, not by affinity with either faction. It is our pride to have kind personal relations in both, but our blest wishes would send them all to Coventry, and put good Whigs in their places. We owe no political allegiance to them separately or collectively; and when the *Union* demands to know of us whether we support the President's Kansas policy, we must request our neighbor to obtain an answer to the same question from its own party, whom it has a right to interrogate, before it can expect a response from us beyond what our columns for the last three months have furnished."

Gov. Wise's Tammany letter has elated Senator Hunter's friends greatly, in the belief that he has killed himself at home and dissatisfied the Administration by not swallowing the Lecompton pill. Southern members are blazing with indignation at this bit of comfort handed from their own table, as it were, to Mr. Douglas.

Letter from Washington.

Not a Bad Hit.—The following is related of the Rev. Mr. Field, a Vermonter:

The reverend gentleman went at a time to deposit his vote: the officer who received it being a friend and parishioner, but of opposite politics, remarked: "I am sorry Mr. Field, to see you here." "Why?" asked Mr. Field. "Because," said the officer, "Christ and his kingdom are not of this world." "Has no one a right to vote," said Mr. Field, "unless he belongs to the kingdom of Satan?"

ALCOHOL AS A MEDICINE.

PHYSICIANS OF THE UNITED STATES.

WOLFE'S CELEBRATED

SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS.

A Medicinal Diet Drink, of eminently salutary qualities, manufactured by himself exclusively, at his factory at Schiedam, in Holland.

It is made from the best Barley that can be selected in Europe, with the essence of an aromatic Italian berry of acknowledged and extraordinary medicinal properties. It has long since acquired a higher reputation, both in Europe and America, than any other diuretic beverage.

In Gravel, Gout, and Rheumatism, in Obstructions of the Bladder and Kidneys, and in general Debility, its effects are prompt, decided, and invariably reliable. And it is not only a remedy for these maladies, but in all cases in which they are produced by drinking bad water, which is almost universally the cause of them, it operates as a *sure preventive*.

The distressing effect upon the stomach, bowels and bladder, of travelers or new residents, and all persons unaccustomed to them, produced by the waters of nearly all our great inland rivers, like the Ohio, Mississippi, and Alabama, from the large quantity of decayed vegetable matter contained in them, in a state of solution, is well known, as also that of the waters of limestone regions in producing Gravel, Calculi, and Stone in the Bladder. The AROMATIC SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS is an absolute corrective of these injurious properties of bad water, and consequently prevents the diseases which they occasion. It is also found to be a cure and preventive of Fever and Ague, a complaint caused by the conjoint effect of vegetable malaria in the atmosphere, and vegetable putrescences in the waters of those districts in which it principally prevails. The AROMATIC SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS is consequently in great demand by persons travelling, or about to settle in those parts of the country, especially, as well as by many in every community where it has become known, on account of its various other remedial properties.

In all cases of a Dropsical tendency, it is generally the only remedy required, when adopted in the early stages of the disease. In Dyspepsia maladies, when taken in proper quantities, as a diet drink, and especially at dinner, it is found, by uniform experience, to be eminently efficacious in the most obstinate cases, when even the best of the usual remedies have failed to afford more than temporary relief. In cases of Flatulency, it is an immediate and invariable specific; and it may be administered in diluted and proportionate quantities, even to young infants, in all those paroxysms of griping pain in the stomach and bowels to which they are especially subject, as well as in the colic of grown persons.

Its judicious adoption in connection with the principal meals, or when a sense of exhaustion dictates its use, never fails to relieve the debility attendant upon protracted chronic maladies, low temperament, and exhausted vital energy, by whatever cause induced. These are facts to which many of the most eminent medical men both in Europe and the United States, have borne testimony, and which are corroborated by their highest written authorities.

Put up in quart and pint bottles, in cases of one dozen each, with my name on the bottle, cork, and *fac-simile* of my signature on the label. For sale by all the respectable Druggists and Grocers in the United States.

UDOLPHO WOLFE, Sole Importer,
22 Beaver Street, New York.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

The word *Schiedam Schnapps*, belongs exclusively to my medicinal beverage, all others is counterfeit and imposition on the public.

UDOLPHO WOLFE.

Nov. 25, 1857. 63-3m

1858.

INTENTIONS FOR SPRING.

ALREADY our orders are in the hands of Manufacturers for upwards of One Hundred Dozen of the justly celebrated and widely known

"YOKE-SEAM" SHIRTS.

The styles introduced for the Spring and Summer trade will be entirely new, and cannot fail meeting the taste of any. Persons living at a distance can be fitted exactly by sending with their orders the following measures:—

Size Round the Neck,
" " Wrist,
" " Breast,
" " Waist;

Length from centre of back to shoulder, elbow and hand; and any other particulars as to *with* or *without* collars, and whether *turn-down* or *standing* collars, narrow or broad plaits, &c.

Orders for Shirts and Collars will be promptly attended to at

BALDWIN'S
CITY CLOTHING & FURNISHING STORE,
88 MARKET STREET,
Wilmington, N. C
Jan'y 8. 75-16w

HARD TIMES.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of E. C. Hall, will please call at the Store of the Beaver Creek Manufacturing Company and settle their Notes and Accounts. All unpaid by 29th inst., will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.

J. H. HALL, Adm'r.
Jan'y 7. 74it29

PAINTS, OILS AND VARNISH.

A FRESH supply received by

S. J. HINSDALE.

YEAST POWDERS

FOR sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

TEAS.

FRESH GREEN and BLACK TEAS for sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

K. M. MURCHISON,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
NO. 104 WALL STREET,
New York.
☞Usual advances on Consignments.☜

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Wednesday, a joint resolution was introduced by Mr. Doolittle, authorizing the presentation of a gold medal to Com. Paulding. Mr. Brown of Miss. thereupon gave notice of an amendment, censuring Com. Paulding.

Mr. Fitch, of Indiana, made a long "personal explanation" to show that the resolutions of the Democratic Convention of his State, passed a few days ago, endorsed the Administration's Kansas policy and opposed Mr. Douglas. Mr. D replied in a "personal explanation" to show that they sustained him and opposed the Administration. Mr. Hale, of New Hampshire, rose to make his "personal explanation" in a matter of the same kind. When you come, said he, to consider the resolutions of the Democracy of Indiana, and some others which preceded them, they should be tenderly treated; because you have been pushing the Democracy of the North very hard—very hard indeed. You have pushed them so hard that there is no place where they can live in the New England States except the custom-houses and post offices. Those are the only places they have left in which to live. I have no doubt they begin to feel this pressure in Indiana, though they have stood up pretty manfully there, and I have equally as little doubt they have been very badly gored in Illinois; hence when you come to speak of their resolutions, they should be treated with a tender consideration of all these premises.

I said that I would not interfere in this quarrel, and I have not a word to say about the Indiana resolutions, except that they are a plagiarism. The original was adopted at a meeting of the Democratic State central committee of New Hampshire, held about a fortnight ago. We have an election to come off there in about two months; and in that State it is a hard time generally, and especially with the Democracy, in view of what is coming, as well as what is. They met in Concord before the Indiana convention met, and took it into consideration, and they labored upon it. They cyphered out a schenic, a theory, a plan, which the Indiana folks have adopted; but it would have been better if they had waited to see how it succeeded in New Hampshire.

I will tell you what the New Hampshire plan was. They resolved that they were in favor of the Cincinnati platform and the Kansas-Nebraska act, and very much opposed to the Lecompton constitution. Well, sir, that was all well enough; but, considering the localities—the custom-houses and post offices—what was to be done with Mr. Buchanan? That was the hard part of the case, and I will tell you how they got over it. They resolved that they were very much opposed to Mr Buchanan's measures but very much in favor of him. [Laughter.] They were entirely opposed to this measure of pushing a constitution on a people against their consent, but exceedingly in favor of the man who is doing it. [Laughter.] That is the platform on which they are going into the campaign on the second Tuesday of March. If the Indiana folks were not in a hurry, it would have been better had they waited until the second Tuesday in March, and see the result of the plan of endorsing a man and repudiating his measures. My own impression is that the Democracy of New Hampshire will get one credit by it, and only one. I do not think they will get success, but they will get the credit of originality, and I think Indiana has done them injustice in that particular.

Mr. Fitch. Will the Senator from New Hampshire read the other resolutions adopted in Indiana, and see if they were copied from New Hampshire?

Mr. Hale. I do not think they were.

Mr. Fitch. They emphatically indorse the Administration and its measures too.

Mr. Hale. They have not been pushed so hard there as in New Hampshire. [Laughter.] They can afford to be a little bolder there than they can with us. All they have done with us is to repudiate the measure and praise the man.

Having made this explanation, I thank all the Senators, collectively and individually—because anybody could have stopped me—for the opportunity to interpose this explanation; and having said this, I give notice that I am going to object to anybody else putting in. [Laughter.]

On Thursday, the resolution giving a medal to Com. Paulding was made the order for Wednesday next.

Mr. Houston gave notice of a Bill for the admission of Kansas.

The Senate adjourned to Monday.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Wednesday and Thursday, the discussion of Walker-Nicaragua affairs was continued.

On Friday, Mr. Stanton offered a resolution for the appointment of a select committee to inquire whether the eighty-five thousand dollars spent by the Middlesex Manufacturing Company, of Massachusetts, found its way into the hands of any of the members of Congress; the books of that Company stating that it was spent in aid of the passage of the tariff act of 1857. After debate, a substitute was adopted appointing a committee of five to investigate that and other matters.

Mr. Hardie, of Illinois, offered a resolution for the expulsion of O. B. Matteson, he not having purged himself of the charges made against him at the last Congress. The consideration of the resolution was postponed. The House then adjourned until Monday.

LATER FROM EUROPE!

PORTLAND, ME., Jan 14.

The steamer *North American* with Liverpool dates to the 30th has arrived.

Cotton advanced an ⅛ and closed firm. Flour declined 6d a 1s. Wheat firm. Corn unchanged.

Money market easier.

Consols for money 93, for account 94.

News unimportant. Prospect of a further reduction in the Bank rates.

The U. S. frigate *Minnesota* has reached Hong Kong. Speedy operations against Canton will be commenced.

LOVE'S SEASON'S AND REASONS—MACKAY.

I love my love in spring time,
For beauty fresh as May,
For cheeks like early roses,
For eyes as bright as day;
For breath like balm of lilies,
For smiles like sunrise clear;
I love my love in spring time,
And love her all the year.

I love my love in summer,
For promise warm and true,
For truth like noonday throwing
A light on o d and new;
For wealth of bloom and freshness,
And shady comfort near;
I love my love in summer,
And love her all the year.

I love my love in autumn,
For fruit of gentle deeds,
For wisdom to be garnered
To serve our future needs;
For virtues ripening ever,
Like harvests full in ear,
I love my love in autumn,
And love her all the year.

I love my love in winter,
For charities untold,
For warmth of household welcome,
For looks that thaw the cold;
For harmless mirth and pastime,
As rich as Christmas cheer;
I love my love in winter,
And love her all the year.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 18, 1858.

NOTICE.—From and after this date no name of a new subscriber will be entered on our list without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances. We hope thus in a few years to have our whole list advance paying. January 1, 1858.

PROFESSOR IN THE UNIVERSITY.—A writer from Raleigh to the Petersburg Express indulges in a severe piece of irony, in a congratulation of Virginia on the late appointment by the Board of Trustees, (very few we suppose being present,) of one of her sons to the Professorship of Chemistry in the University of North Carolina, over a native of this State, an Alumnus of our own University a lover and proficient in that branch of Science, and a graduate of the Medical University of Pennsylvania. The writer felicitates the Express upon the fact that our University has not turned out a man fit for the Professorship during 60 or 70 years of its existence, whilst the Virginia University can supply us, though it has been in operation only 20 or 30 years.

Virginia influence has long been as potent in our State Councils as "French influence" was once supposed to be in the National Councils. We certainly did hope that this vacant Chair would have been filled by an Alumnus of this University, if not by a citizen of this State. But it is the habit of our people to look any where else (even in Virginia) than at home, for Teachers, Professors, &c. We recently heard of a remarkable case of this kind in an Academy in a neighboring county, which we would be inclined to relate if we could do so without indulging in personalities. How different from all this, we are proud to say, is the course of this community.—Look at the Fayetteville Female High School, where we find among the Faculty seven natives of our own town and county, one native of Chatham, and one only from abroad.

It may not have occurred to some of the friends of this cherished State institution, the University of North Carolina, that in thus looking abroad for Professors, they in a measure depreciate its character—not by putting incompetent men in; by no means—but by asserting, in effect, that the institution itself is incapable of qualifying gentlemen to fill such stations—an assertion the truth of which we are by no means willing to admit. There *was* a time, we admit, when it was both necessary and proper to look beyond the bounds of our own State, and beyond the list of the Alumni of our own institutions, for Professors; but it might have been supposed that that time passed away with the induction into office of the present distinguished and most successful Head of the Institution, and by the acquisition of such a corps of Professors as the present, who have so thoroughly gained the public confidence as to swell the number of students to nearly 500.

THE JUDGESHIP.—Late accounts from Washington state that the President has not decided on the successor to the late Judge Potter; and further, that "Messrs. Biggs, Saunders, Venable, Eaton and others are seeking the place. The first is recommended by a majority of the delegation, and it is supposed in Raleigh that if appointed, he will be succeeded in the Senate by Mr. Clingman, member of the House of Representatives."

We would like to see a list of "the others" alluded to, a long list we are inclined to think it would be. For ourselves, notwithstanding the nice manner in which "a majority of the delegation" have fixed matters in favor of Messrs. Biggs and Clingman, we shall not be surprised to find the race result in favor of that veteran office holder, Judge Saunders, who is fairly entitled to it on the democratic principle of rotation in office—rotate from one good office to a better one.

We regret to hear of the death of the Hon JOHN B. ASHE, which occured at his residence in Harris county, Texas, on the 29th ult., aged about 48. He was a native of New Hanover county, the eldest son of the late Col. Samuel Ashe, formerly of this vicinity. He was a gentleman of brilliant mind, and generous impulses. As a lawyer he was distinguished in Tennessee, and was sent to the State Senate and Congress before his removal to Texas. He married a daughter of David Hay, Esq., formerly of this place, and leaves a considerable family.

N. C. STOCKS.—$27,000 of North Carolina 6 per cents were sold in New York on Wednesday last at $93 50. Virginia 6's, 92 50.

N. C. ATLANTIC RAIL ROAD.—Only 34 miles of this road remain to be completed, of the whole line from Goldsborough to Beaufort.

RAIN.—From the Rain Gauge kept at the U. S. Arsenal at this place, it has been ascertained, that the total quantity of rain that fell at this place during the year 1857, was 43 inches and 57 hundredths of an inch. In the month of July more rain fell than in either of the other months, viz: 9.15 inches. On August 4th, rain fell to the depth of 2.3 inches,—the greatest quantity in twenty-four hours during the year. The mean annual quantity of rain, for a series of years, at Baltimore is 43.46 inches; Old Point Comfort, 60.68 inches; Newport, 60.79 inches; New York, 35.27 inches.

A LONG ADVERTISEMENT.—The Washington Union comes to us with five supplementary sheets, containing an advertisement of mail contracts filling 127 columns of that paper. It is stated that the price paid for publishing this for twelve weeks is $15,000. Fifteen thousand substantial reasons for supporting the Administration.

THE CAPITOL EXTENSION.—$3,600,812 96 have been expended, so far, in enlarging the Capitol at Washington.

GEN. WALKER.—This notorious fillibuster was in Richmond, Va., last week, and was quite as much of a lion as he had been in Washington for a fortnight previously. He visited the Senate of Virginia under the particular care of a member of that body, and his progress from that to the lower House was "an event of great importance. No less than fifty persons followed him, and some even went so far as to display rudeness in their efforts to gaze into his face." He was there introduced to a number of ladies, "who seemed to regard themselves as the recipients of a particular and especial favor." All this is in miserable taste and more miserable morality. The lionizing of such a poor creature and notorious violator of law, is one of the worst signs of the demoralization of the public mind. As the Baltimore American says, "Any one who had been absent from the country, upon such an expedition, for example, as that of Dr. Kane, and had not remarked the history of public affairs for a period of twenty months, would certainly imagine that Walker had been interrupted in the midst of some glorious and self-sacrificing career, instead of being arrested for a violation of the laws of the United States in the prosecution of a piratical enterprise."

The Raleigh Standard declares that its "sympathies and judgment are both against the manner in which he [Com. Paulding] has acted."—The Standard also pronounces Com. Paulding's conduct to Walker "coarse, almost brutal," &c., &c. The Standard adds, (in blowing up the democratic senators who attacked the President,) that it "can see nothing in the policy of the President in relation to Nicaragua, to justify the opposition manifested towards him."

The Standard, if we are not mistaken, had taken position against the seizure of Walker, and expressed its opinions with more violence than prudence before it was known that the President would virtually approve of Com. Paulding's act, and openly rejoice over its results; when, indeed, it was believed that the President would disavow the whole affair, and court-martial Paulding for doing that for the failure to do which he does intend to court-martial Chatard. The Standard therefore finds it convenient to make a scapegoat of Com. Paulding, the President having imputed to him a "grave error," though praising him as a "gallant officer."

If the President's conduct has been right, and his message the proper document, as the Standard contends, Com. Paulding's conduct is unjustly censured by the Standard. The President distinctly says that "Nicaragua has sustained no injury by the act of Com. Paulding. This has inured to her benefit, and relieved her from a dreaded invasion. *She alone* would have any right to complain of the violation of her territory; and it is quite certain that she will never exercise this right." It is very certain that Nicaragua will not complain; for her minister at Washington in writing requested Gen. Cass to order Com. Paulding to do just what he has done. The President also declares emphatically that Walker and his men have no right to complain.

What then has Com. Paulding done, that he should be subjected to the abuse of the Democratic press? Nicaragua, says the President, will not complain. Walker, he says, has no right to complain. As Nicaragua and Walker are the only parties aggrieved or supposed to be aggrieved, and neither of them is aggrieved according to the President, (who is pronounced all right by the Standard,) in what does Paulding's offence consist? Wherein the "grave error" imputed to him by the President? It was well said by Mr. Crittender., in the course of the debate on the President's message, "that from the President's own premises such a conclusion is altogether illogical, and that, on the contrary, his conduct has been as conformable to law as his motives are supposed by the President to have been patriotic. The President says that Nicaragua, as the act was done for her benefit, can have no cause to complain and will not complain. Then it was no breach of the neutrality of her territory. It was in itself no such breach. It was not one of those entries which constitute a violation of the neutrality of her territory. He says that Walker and his followers have no right to complain. Of what error, then, has Com. Paulding been guilty? I rose simply to say that, from the President's own just view of all other parts of this subject, it does most manifestly appear that his conclusion in imputing error of conduct to Com. Paulding is altogether erroneous and illogical from his own premises."

A BAD PHASE OF HUMAN NATURE.—A late letter from New York to the National Intelligencer contains the following paragraph:—

"Much of the embarrassment growing out of the non-remittance of money from the interior is stated to have been occasioned by the indiscreet system prevailing for awhile of publishing failures, assignments, suspensions, &c. Men rarely step forward, however deep the obligation, to help those of their brethren who are sinking. There seems to be an instinctive horror of poverty, and of everything which looks like it. No matter how just the obligation, there soon springs up an utter indifference to the demands of justice and gratitude."

What a libel, we are inclined to say, upon human nature! But we will merely say, what a libel upon *Southern nature!* It is admitted on all hands that the South has met its debt to New York with remarkable promptitude, even under the discouragements of hard times and high rates of exchange, and of temptations to use money in the various profitable channels which hard times always open to its possessor.

THE AILANTHUS TREE.—Quite a prejudice exists in the Northern cities against this beautiful tree, on account of the disagreeable odor emitted by the flowers and leaves of *a portion of them.* A writer in a N. Y. paper defends it on the grounds of its rapid growth, its firm, strong and durable quality of wood, when seasoned; and its value for fuel, burning freely and giving a strong heat. It is said to be nearly as valuable as locust timber for fence posts.

The writer says that it is a native of India, and was introduced here only about twelve years ago. This last is a great mistake; for we have known the tree in this place for about thirty years past.

LAND DISTRIBUTION.—The Raleigh Standard declines to treat Mr. Barksdale as it has treated Messrs. McRae, Leak, and others in this State. The Standard excuses itself on the ground that Mr. Barksdale's land-grabbing is confined to "alternate sections," that Mr. Badger and Mr. Maugum, when in the Senate, voted "alternate sections" to certain roads, that Mr. Fillmore approved such bills, and that the Observer never complained of their course. Certainly not. Nor did the Observer complain of Barksdale's course. The Observer believes that Congress has the right, and ought to exercise it *fairly*, of giving away land whether in "alternate sections" or in solid lumps. The Observer complains that the Democrats of North Carolina uphold a system which denies the right of Congress to give away an acre whenever North Carolina's claim is preferred, and yet finds abundant reason and power to give away millions of acres of the same land to the new and freesoil States. The Observer did not complain that the Standard refused to read its brethren in the New States out of the party for land-grabbing: It is none of the Observer's business who are or who are not in the party. And the Observer knows as well as the Standard that if its land-grabbing friends were read out of the party there would be a very small party left; a result which would be very uncomfortable to the Standard. The Observer merely called attention to the fact that the Standard acted in full fellowship with Barksdale and the Western and South-Western Democracy, whilst it pronounced McRae, Leak, and others, out of the party, though they claim still to be in it.

The difference between the Observer and the Standard is plainly marked. The Standard's doctrine is that Congress has no constitutional right to give away the lands, except to the new States. The Observer holds that Congress has the right to give them to *all* the States; and that as it *has* given them in immense quantities to other States it is time North Carolina had her portion.

THE KANSAS ELECTION.—An election was held on the 4th inst., for Governor, Lieut. Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor, Treasurer, Member of Congress, and a State Legislature. The partial returns received lead to the belief that the pro-slavery party had elected the State officers, and that the free-State party had carried the Legislature.

The vote was small, more than half the voters of the Territory having declined voting for State officers, though a very decided expression was given against the Lecompton constitution, the majority against it having been placed at *ten thousand.* It is said the Democratic party in the Territory is "all split to pieces," with a very large majority bitterly opposed to the Lecompton constitution.

The vote at Leavenworth was 1384 against the constitution, 12 for it.

DOUGLAS MEN.—It is said at Washington that Gov. Hammond, the new South Carolinian Senator, and Vice President Breckenridge, both concur with Senator Douglas, and oppose the President, in their views of the Kansas constitution. Douglas, Walker, Breckenridge, and Wise, are strong men in the democratic party, and when a few more such are arrayed on the same side, it may not be very safe to attempt to "shoot the deserters."

Poor Gov. Wise has at last fallen under a cloud with the democracy. He has ventured to think for himself, and not heed the President's thinking, in the matter of Kansas. And forthwith the democratic press, even of Virginia, and worse than all the Legislature of Virginia, are down upon him. It is a happy riddance for them, for Wise aspires to the Presidency, and as he has killed himself off, there will be more room for others.

The Editor of the North Carolina Argus announces in his issue of Saturday last, its suspension for three or four weeks, pending his negotiations for its sale.

A RAINBOW IN THE NORTH.—On Saturday last, about 1 o'clock, P. M., a well defined rainbow was visible here in a Northern direction. We have no recollection of ever before having seen one at that hour and in that direction.

W. A Johnston of North Carolina, is among the last lot of fillibusters captured by Com. Paulding.

National Foundry.—Mr. Branch has given notice of his intention to introduce a joint resolution to establish a National Foundry in Deep River Valley.

A new Post Office has been established in Robeson County, called Anna Pirrenna, R. L. Munroe, P. M., and J. W. Alford, assistant.

Wil. Herald.

Fremont's Wealth.—After all the talk about the immense value of Fremont's Mariposa grant, it is about being sold for unpaid taxes, amounting to $723,000.

Upwards of seventy-five thousand dollars has already been raised, and put out at interest, of the sum required for the purchase of Mount Vernon. Two hundred thousand dollars is the sum demanded for land and buildings not really worth one-tenth of that amount.

Hard Times for Preachers.—The following is an extract from a letter sent from a minister in Illinois. "Preachers feel these hard times sensibly. For more than two months I have not had a cent except what I received for marrying, and marriage fees are not very large in this region."

The Cash System.—The editors of Kentucky met in convention at Frankfort on the 16th ult., and agreed to adopt the cash system after the 1st of July next.

A Singular Circumstance.—An aged friend cited to us a few days since, says the Hagerstown *Mail*, a singular circumstance, which he alleges has taken place quite recently in the vicinity of Little Georgetown, Berkeley county, Va. A Mrs. Lefever, it seems, gave birth to twins. The same week two married sisters of this lady's husband also each gave birth to twins. The trio were attended by the same physician. We doubt whether such a tale has ever been told.

A Loafer's Carriage.—A loafer left his wife in a great rage telling her that he would never come back till he was rich enough to come home in a carriage. For once he kept his word—he was trundled home in a wheelbarrow!

From California, &c.—The steamship Star of the West, with the California mails of December 20th and over $1,600,000 in treasure, arrived at New York on Wednesday night.

The general intelligence from California is uninteresting.

From Oregon we learn that the slavery clause in the constitution was rejected by a still larger majority than was at first reported.

By way of San Francisco we receive late and interesting intelligence from Utah. The particulars are given of the plan adopted by the Mormons to arrest the progress of United States troops. It is stated that the Mormon force has been very much exaggerated, and that in reality they will not be able to offer any serious resistance. Brigham Young, by speeches in the Tabernacle, continues to preach treason, and declares his determination to fight; and, from his remarks, it is inferred that the intention of the Mormons is to destroy all their property and then emigrate to more northern regions.

Indians for Florida.—The steamboat Arkansas arrived at New Orleans on the 7th instant with a large crowd of Indians, consisting of forty-four Seminoles and six Creeks, including the two principal chiefs of both nations, viz. John Jumper of the Seminoles, and Yuca-batche-Micco, of the Creeks. They are on their way to Florida, under the charge of Mr. E. Rector, Superintendent of the Indians west of Arkansas, Mr. Rutherford, Agent of the Seminoles, and R. M. Johnson, Clerk, for the purpose of inducing Billy Bowlegs and his tribe to emigrate from Florida to their lands west of Arkansas. It is the intention of the visiting Indians to land at Tampa, and proceed at once towards the swamps in search of Billy Bowlegs.

There have been eight suspensions in the cotton trade in Mobile within the past few days, and two in New Orleans, in addition to three telegraphed last week. These suspensions are caused mainly by the heavy fall in cotton the past month.

At a Called Meeting of the Commissioners of the Town of Fayetteville, held in the Office of the Town this day at 7 o'clock P. M., 16th Jan'y 1858,

Present,

Arch'd McLean, Esq., Mayor.
A. A. McKethan,
E. L. Pemberton,
Wright Huske,
Jas. Sandy,
Jas. McGilvary,
Wm. Warden.

M. McKinnon, Esq., Commissioner for Ward No. 2, appeared, took the oath prescribed by law and his seat.

Ordered, That an office in the building belonging to Dr. Hall be rented at $50 for one year.

The Board proceeded to ballot for the following officers, which resulted as follows:

Jno. W. Baker, Jr., Esq., Tax Collector, 4 per cent. commissions.
Jno. P. Leonard, Esq., Special Justice, fees.
Jno. D. Callais, Esq., Town Constable and Street Com. salary, $525.
Do. Standard Keeper, fees.
Jno. P. Leonard, Esq., Clerk of the Market and Weigh-master, salary $250.
Jno. D. Callais, Esq., Keeper of the Town Clock, salary, $35.
Wm. Williamson, Esq., Sexton to the Grave Yard, do. $50.
J. A. Worth, Esq., Keeper of the Powder Magazine, half fees.
J. B. Askew, Saml. Faircloth, J. G. Newell, and M. Grady, Town Guard, salary $50 per quarter.
T. C. Fuller, Esq., elected Attorney for the Town, salary, $50.

The Town Constable and Town Guard being sworn in, entered upon the duties of their office.

Ordered, That the last Saturday in every month be considered as regular meetings.

Messrs. McKethan, McGilvary, Huske, and the Mayor, appointed a Committee on Side-Walks and Crossways on the Streets, and to report upon the condition of the same, and if necessary for the regulation thereof, that said Committee report a plan with an ordinance to carry the same into effect.

Ordered, That a Committee, consisting of Messrs. Sandy, Pemberton, and McKinnon, be appointed to contract for repairing or rebuilding Malletti's Bridge.

Ordered, That Arch'd McLauchlin, Esq., be allowed the amount of his bill for lumber and hauling, for $10.26.

No other business: The Board adjourned.

W. G. MATTHEWS, Town Clerk.

Jan'y 18. It

Presbyterian copy.

MARRIED,

In Halifax county, on 7th inst., by Rev. J. B. Cheshire, HESHBON BISHOP, Esq., to Miss MARY E. WHITEHEAD; both of said county.

DIED.

In Lexington, N. C. on 6th inst., of pneumonia, after an illness of three days, D. W. BROOKS, of Duplin county, aged about 20 years.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—January 18.

BACON—	15 a 00	LARD,—	14 a 00
COTTON—		MOLASSES—	
Fair to good,	9¼ a 0	Cuba	35 a 00
Ordin to mid.	8¾ a	N. Orleans,	00 a 00
COTTON BAGGING—		SALT—	
Gunny,	20 a 00	Liv. Sack,	1 25 a 00 0
Dundee,	18 a 00	FLAXSEED	1 10 a 0 00
FLOUR—		N. C. SPIRITS—	
Family,	5 25 a 0 00	P. Brandy,	1 25 a 00
Super.	5 00 a 0 00	Apple do,	1 00 a 00
Fine,	4 75 a 0 00	Whiskey,	50 a 55
Scratched,	4 50 a 0 00	WOOL—	00 a 00
GRAIN—		TURPENTINE—	
Corn,	0 00 a 0 75	Yellow dip,	1 85 a 0 00
Wheat,	1 00 a 1 10	Virgin,	1 80 a 0 00
Oats,	50 a 0	Hard,	85 a 0 00
Peas,	1 00 a 0 00	Spirits,	34 a 00
Rye,	1 00 a 0 00		

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Advance of ¼ on all grades of cotton. No other change.

Corrected by JAMES G. COOK.

WILMINGTON MARKET—Jan'y 16.

Virgin and yellow Turpentine 2 35, hard 1 35. No transactions reported in Spirits, Rosin or Tar. Bacon 13, a small lot of N. C. cured at that price for hog round. Corn 57. Oats 40. Timber, sales of 7 rafts at 6 50, $7 and $8.

At Charleston, Cotton 8 to 10¼. Corn 60 to 65.

At Cheraw, the Herald reports sales of 170 bales of cotton for the week ending on the 11th inst., at 8¼ to 9. In other articles, no change.

At New York, Southern Flour quiet and unchanged; 4 25 to $5 for mixed to good, 5 70 to $6 for fancy. Corn 70 to 73. Middling Upland Cotton 10; little doing, operators waiting for the next steamer's news. Spirits 39 to 40.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Cape Fear Line. Jan'y 15, Str Flora McDonald, with goods for J H Hall, Gold Hill Co, J M Worth & Son, A A McKethan, Worth & Utley, Murchison, Reid & Co, Mrs M Banks, G W Williams & Co, A W Steel, D McNatt, S T Hawley & Son, J Cowles, Jr, D & W McLaurin, J & D Worth, Joyce & Martin, G Deming, J & N A Cameron, J Worth & Sons, B Rose.

Lutterloh's Line. Jan'y 14, 16 and 17. Strs Rowan, Magnolia and Fanny, with passengers, and goods for U S Arsenal and others.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 14.—Schr W T Harris fm Swan Quarter, Edward Stanly fm Hyde Co., Caroline Virginia fm Lake Landing, Midyett fm Hyde co., Amelia fm New River, S B Strong fm Philad, Helene and Ned fm New York, Volant fm Jacksonville, Pearl fm Tar Landing. 16.—Barque Medora, fm N Y: Brig G W Lucas fm West Indies; Schr Edmund T Hanks fm Scuppernong, Smithsonian fm N Y.

Harper's Magazine for Feb'y 1858.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Jan'y 18.

Mrs. SWANN

WILL open her School for little girls on Monday morning, the 18th inst. She will if desired take little boys.

Jan'y 16. 1t

COMMON SCHOOLS.

THE following Districts have made no return of the Number of Children, for the year 1857:—Nos. 17, 18, 19, 24, 31, 32, 33, 34, 36, 37, 41, 43, 46, 48, 50, 51, 54.

Without these returns the fund cannot be distributed. The Chairman would urge on the committees to make the returns according to law, without delay.

EDW'D LEE WINSLOW, Chr'm.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 18, 1858. 77-2w*

Carolinian copy 2 weeks.

CLAYTON ACADEMY.

THE exercises of this Academy are now in operation under the care of Mr. ROBIE MCNAIR, as Principal. Mr. McNair is a graduate of the University of the State, a good scholar; with some successful experience in teaching. His mode of instruction aiming rather at a high and thorough grade of scholarship, than superficial progress. He is recommended to parents as eminently qualified to prepare their sons for College, or to give them a practical education at home. The Academy is situated in a highly moral, intelligent and healthy neighborhood. Board can be had in any of the families adjacent the School at very moderate rates.

For further particulars address the Principal or either of the Committee at Cowper Hill, Robeson Co., N. C.

D. H. McLEAN, J. F. McLEAN, M. C. McNAIR, } Ex. Com

Jan'y 14, 1858. 77*2w

Mount Olivet School.

THE Second Session of Mount Olivet Academy will commence on Monday the 25th of January 1858. Students will be prepared for the Freshman Class in the University. Tuition at $7, $10 and $15 per Session of five months. Students will be charged from the time of entering to the end of the Session. No deduction made for absence except in sickness. Board can be had in good families for $6 per month.

Mount Olivet is a pleasant situation, in the midst of an excellent community, and free from the allurements of vice.

For further information address John C. Campbell, Principal, Brower's Mills, Randolph Co., N. C.

We had the services of John C. Campbell for one Session. His ability to teach and his success as a good disciplinarian have been highly satisfactory. The plainness and simplicity with which he imparts instruction, his untiring diligence to take care of the moral character of his students, and his success in gaining their good will, we think cannot fail to procure for him a large share of patronage.

STEPHEN RICHARDSON,
D. B. LEACH,
E. H. PHILLIPS,
M. A. SUGG,
JOHN SPINKS,
HARDY BROWN,
ALFRED BROWER,
Trustees.

Dec'r 24, 1857. 77*4t

A FRESH SUPPLY OF

CURRANTS,
CITRON,
RAISINS and NUTS,

Of all kinds just received at

BANKS'S Confectionery,
Green Street.

Jan'y 19. 77-2t

25 Boxes New York State Cheese,

and a few firkins choice GOSHEN BUTTER, just received and for sale cheap for cash at

BANKS'S Confectionery,
Green Street.

Jan'y 12. 77-2t

NEW CROP MOLASSES.

A FEW HHDS. of superior quality and in excellent order. Just rec'd and for sale by

B. ROSE.

Jan'y 18. 77-3t

SEED OATS,

IN quantities to suit, for sale by

B. ROSE.

Jan'y 18. 77-3t

SUNDRIES.

CALCINED and Land Plaster, Hydraulic Cement; also, Plastering Hair, Thomastown and Extra Lump Lime. For sale by B. ROSE.

Jan'y 18. 77-3t

☞ See!

BALDWIN'S

Shirt Advertisement!

In another part of to-day's paper.

Jan'y 18. 77-4wi

Shoes.

A Fresh Assortment of SHOES, and a few STAPLE DRY GOODS, such as TWEEDS, LINSEYS, FLANNELS, &c., just received and for sale by

H. & E. J. LILLY.

Jan'y 18, 1858. 77-*2t

No Humbug!

CALL AND EXAMINE FOR YOURSELF!

HORSES Shod with Stockings, one of the best improvements of the age.

Blacksmith Work of all kinds done at the shortest notice, and for a small charge, next door to the Gun and Rifle Factory of M. A. BAKER.

Fayetteville, N. C. Jan. 18.

All persons having left GUNS with M. A. Baker for repairs, on or before the 1st of January 1858, are hereby notified to call, pay charges, and take them away, otherwise they will be sold for repairs.

M. A. BAKER.

Jan. 18, 1858. 1t

NEW BOOKS.

LIVINGSTON'S TRAVELS IN SOUTH AFRICA; Barth's Discoveries in North and Central Africa; "The Reason Why," by the author of 'Inquire Within.'

—ALSO—

Further supplies of Mustang Gray; Phœnixiana; The Painter, Gilder and Varnisher's Companion; Sale's Koran; Jacobus's Notes on the Gospels; The Communicant's Companion; Barnes' Notes on the Gospels; Conybeare's Life and Epistles of St. Paul; The Psalmist, with supplement; Bibles; School Books; &c. Just received.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Jan'y 16, 1858.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale on accommodating terms, her country residence, known as the miller Clark Place, situated about one mile and a half from town, beyond the Mile Branch. The House contains six rooms with fire-places in same. There is about fifteen acres, more or less, of well timbered land attached to it. If not sold privately by Thursday, Feb. 2, it will on that day be sold to the highest bidder at the Market House at 12 o'clock. For terms or further particulars enquire of Mrs. M. BANKS, or C. E. LEETE, Auct'r

Jan'y 16. 77-ts

Presbyterian till sale.

SIDNEY A. SMITH,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

SMITHFIELD, N. C.,

WILL attend regularly the County and Superior Courts of Wake, Johnston, Cumberland, Harnett, and Wilson. All business entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention.

Jan'y 12, '58. 76-1y

NOTICE.

CONFIDENTIAL.

THE subscriber has made a discovery that he believes to be useful to the whole Union—to the best class of people. One Dollar to those that wish to live worth Ten Dollars, and to speculators worth One Hundred Dollars per year, which he proposes to send to any address on the receipt of $1 00, by the return mail. No letters will be answered received after the 1st day of April. Address,

S. W. KIVETT,
Sandy Creek P. O.
Randolph Co., N. C.

Jan'y 18. 77-6tpd

1858.

GARDEN SEEDS!

Warranted the Growth of 1857.

THE Subscriber has just received a large supply of Garden Seeds, comprising every variety, from the celebrated Gardens of JOHNSON, ROBBINS & Co., Wethersfield. These Seeds have been sold here for the last 5 years and always given perfect satisfaction.

For sale by JAS. N. SMITH, Druggist.

Catalogues will be furnished gratuitously upon application.

Jan'y 14, 1858. 76-12m

TURPENTINE DISTILLERY FOR SALE.

THE undersigned will expose at public Auction, at Black's Still in Moore county, on the 18th day of February next, one TURPENTINE DISTILLERY of 25 bbls. capacity, and fixtures. The Still is well situated for business, and the purchaser would do well to let it stand where it is. It is in good fix, and has never been injured by fire. It will be sold on six months time for an approved Note, negotiable at one of the Fayetteville Banks.

A. R. BLACK,
H. H. MARTIN.

Jan'y 12. 77*3t

Argus copy 2 times.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on 23d Nov. 1856, his boy DRED. He is 31 or 32 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, complexion light (rather copper colored;) he has but little beard; was raised by Harbord Spencer of Montgomery County, N. C., and afterwards belonged to Noah Smitherman, and was brought to South Carolina by Mr. James Page.

I will pay the above reward for the delivery of said negro to Mr. T. H. Tomlinson, Cheraw, S. C., or if lodged in any jail in North or South Carolina, so that I can get him. He has some relations in Chatham co., N. C., and may possibly be lurking about in that county.

J. A. BROWN,
Mars' Bluff, S. C.

Jan'y 13, 1858. 77-*4w

Carolinian copy 4t and send bill to this office immediately.

North Western Home Journal Office,
CHICAGO, ILL., Nov. 7, 1856.

MESSRS SETH W. FOWLE & Co., Boston,—*Gentlemen:* Your *Oxygenated Bitters* should be better known in the Western Country, for we have among us thousands who are suffering from Dyspepsia. I feel that I am indebted to your Bitters for my recovery from this awful disease. My habits at this time were sedentary; and my complaint was aggravated by too close confinement. I despaired of relief, and considered myself a hopeless dyspeptic. I concluded to try the *Oxygenated Bitters*, and a wise conclusion it proved to be. I have taken in all, four bottles, *and I am cured.* Although rather a small man, my present weight is 160 pounds. Your Bitters need only to be known to have a very extensive sale in this section of the country.

Respectfully, &c.,
J. B. MERWIN, *Editor Journal.*

SETH W. FOWLE & Co., 138 Washington Street, Boston, Proprietors. Sold by their agents every where.

BŒRHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS.

The press of the country has been particularly loud in the praise of the Bitters. Among the many notices we offer the following to an impartial public:

"It is a well known fact that we do not puff patent medicines, and that we but seldom advertise them, but Bœrhave's Holland Bitters comes to us endorsed in such a manner, as a specific for the disease it professes to cure, that we not only advertise it, but give it this favorable notice unasked by the proprietor.—*Handel Zeitung, N. Y.*

The Philadelphia Argus, in speaking of the late exhibition held in that city by the Franklin Institute, says,—

In noticing medicines, we are always extremely cautious, unless satisfied of the merits of the article. Among those exhibited is the celebrated Holland Bitters. This medicine has been extensively introduced into every State in the Union and into the Canadian Provinces, principally within the last two years. The exhibition shows testimonials in every language known in America, among which we notice one from the late Hon. John M. Clayton, of Delaware."

Jan'y 15. 76-2tpd

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December Term, 1857.

Jesse W. Weisiger, Adm'r of John W. Weisiger, vs. Heirs at Law of John W. Weisiger.

Petition to Sell Real Estate.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Robert Cochran and Merinda his wife, reside beyond the limits of this State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for the said Robert and Merinda to be and appear at our next Court, to be held for the County of Cumberland at the Court House in Fayetteville on the first Monday in March 1858, and then and there plead, answer or demur to said petition, or the same will be heard ex parte as to them, and a decree rendered pro confesso.

Witness, Jesse T. Warden, Clerk of our said Court, the first Monday in December, A. D. 1857.

77*6t] J. T. WARDEN, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December Term, 1857.

James Martine vs. John Eccles

Original Attachment, and Levy made on 10 Acres Land. Conditional Judgment Obtained.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, John Eccles, resides beyond the limits of this State, It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, for the said defendant to appear at the next Term of this Court to be held for the county of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the First Monday of March next, and then and there show cause why the conditional judgment should not be made absolute, and the Land levied on sold to satisfy the Plaintiff's claim.

Witness, Jesse T. Warden, Clerk of our said Court, the 1st Monday of December, A. D. 1857.

77-*6t J. T. WARDEN, Clerk.

VIRGINIA.

At a Circuit Court held for Dinwiddie County, on the 19th day of September, 1857.

Thomas Stewart's Distributees, Plaintiffs, *against* Thompson and others, Defendants.

In Chancery.

THIS day this cause came on again to be heard on the papers formerly read, and the report of Com R. R. Collier, appointed under a decree of the last March Term, and was argued by counsel: on consideration whereof, the Court doth adjudge, order and decree, that one of the Commissioners of this Court enquire into and report the names of the remaining original distributees of Thomas Stewart the elder, sometimes called Doctor Stewart, a free man of color, late of Dinwiddie County, Virginia, and who are the persons now rightfully entitled to receive the same.

[A Copy.] Test, C. A. HARGRAVE, Clk.

Commissioner Hargrave's Office,
DINWIDDIE C. H., VA., Jan'y 11, 1858.

To all whom it may Concern:

TAKE notice, that I have fixed upon the 18th day of February next (1858,) at my office, at Dinwiddie C. H., Va., to make the enquiry required by the above decree.

Given under my hand, as Commissioner in Chancery of the said Court, on the 11th day of January 1858.

77*4w] C. A. HARGRAVE, Com.

YEAST POWDERS;
Chocolate;
Saltpetre;
Pure Potash;
Toilet Soap;

For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

Dec'r 7. 66-

'The Old North State in 1776," by Caruthers,—first and second Series. Just received.

E. J. HALE & SON.

PLEASE CALL AND SETTLE.

ALL those owing me Notes or Accounts will please call and settle the same, as I am in want of funds and I cannot afford to indulge them any longer.

J. C. POE.

Jan'y 4, 1858. 73-1m

NOTICE.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, *(in the freighting business,)* under the firm of Lutterloh & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. James F. Marsh or Thos. S. Lutterloh will close the business of the late firm.

T. S LUTTERLOH,
J. F. MARSH,
W. P. ELLIOTT,
JNO. B. TROY, Jr.

Dec'r 31, 1857. 73-3w

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the surrounding country, that they have entered into Copartnership AGAIN for the purpose of carrying on the

Wagon-Making Business

in all its branches, at the old stand on the corner of Franklin and Maxwell Streets, where they would be glad to see their old friends and customers, as they will be prepared to accommodate persons wishing any thing in their line on the most reasonable terms, and at the shortest notice.

J. W. WELCH. JESSE W. WEISIGER.

Dec'r 31. 72-3m

J. W. WELCH would give notice that he is desirous of closing his old business, and *to all* who are indebted to him to make immediate payment, as farther indulgence cannot be given.

J. W. WELCH.

TROY & FULLER,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,

LUMBERTON, ROBESON Co., N. C.

ROBERT E. TROY and JOHN P. FULLER, have formed an association for the practice of their profession in Robeson County. The former will also attend the Courts of Bladen and Columbus: the latter will also attend those of Cumberland.

The Office in Lumberton will be kept open at all times.

Jan'y 1, 1858. 73-

More Coupon Bonds For Sale.

$10,000 COUPON BONDS of County of Cumberland; $10,000 Do. Town of Fayetteville.

The Western Rail Road Company will receive sealed bids for $10,000 of the Coupon Bonds of the County of Cumberland, and $100,000 of the Coupon Bonds of the Town of Fayetteville, until the 4th of January next, and for like amounts of each on the 1st Mondays of February, March and April.

The County Bonds bear 7 per cent. interest, payable on the 1st of June and 1st of December, and are redeemable 20 years from 1st June 1857.

The Town Bonds bear 6 per cent. interest, payable 1st Jan'y and 1st July, and are redeemable 20 years from 1st January 1856.

These Bonds are a part of the $100,000 authorized by the General Assembly to be issued by the Town and County respectively, in payment for their subscription of $100,000 to the Capital Stock of the Western Rail Road Company, and are the only Bonds ever issued by either Town or County.

The Town Bonds are $500 each. A few of the County Bonds are $100, the remainder $500.

C. B. MALLETT. Pres't.

Dec. 16, 1857. 69-tf

DOBBIN HOUSE

For Rent or Lease.

THE Lease of the present Proprietors of this well known House will expire on the 1st January, 1858: the property is offered for lease or rent. To a person desirous of undertaking the Hotel business, an excellent opportunity is offered. The building is large, well arranged and in complete repair; its location will always command for it an extensive patronage. As the present Proprietors intend changing their business, the Furniture, which is nearly new and in good order, can be purchased on favorable terms

The House will be delivered on or after the 1st of January, remaining open under the present management till a tenant is obtained.

The fine Store in the same building, formerly occupied by Mr. Wm. Booth, is also offered for rent.

JNO. H. COOK,
Prest. Dobbin House Co.

Dec'r 16, 1857. 69-tf

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. W. C. BENBOW would respectfully inform this community that he intends to be absent from the 4th of January to the 14th. Those desiring his professional services will find him in his Office before and after the above dates.

As Dr. B. has been located in this place five years, he now presumes the community is fully satisfied as to his professional skill, and that there is no further necessity for the old credit system; therefore, in future his *terms will be strictly cash.*

Those indebted will please call and settle before the 3d of January.

Dec'r 21. 70-1m

BOERHAVE'S

HOLLAND BITTERS

THE CELEBRATED HOLLAND REMEDY FOR

DYSPEPSIA,

DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS,

LIVER COMPLAINT,

WEAKNESS OF ANY KIND,

FEVER AND AGUE,

And the various affections consequent upon a disordered

STOMACH OR LIVER,

Such as Indigestion, Acidity of the Stomach, Colicky Pains, Heartburn, Loss of Appetite, Despondency, Costiveness, Blind and Bleeding Piles. In all Nervous, Rheumatic, and Neuralgic Affections, it has in numerous instances proved highly beneficial, and in others effected a decided cure

This is a purely vegetable compound, prepared on strictly scientific principles, after the manner of the celebrated Holland Professor, Boerhave. Because of its great success in most of the European States, its introduction into the United States was intended more especially for those of our fatherland scattered here and there over the face of this mighty country. Meeting with great success among them, I now offer it to the American public, knowing that its truly wonderful medicinal virtues must be acknowledged.

It is particularly recommended to those persons whose constitutions may have been impaired by the continuous use of ardent spirits, or other forms of dissipation. Generally instantaneous in effect, it finds its way directly to the seat of life, thrilling and quickening every nerve, raising up the drooping spirit, and, in fact, infusing new health and vigor in the system.

NOTICE—Whoever expects to find this a beverage will be disappointed; but to the sick, weak and low spirited, it will prove a grateful aromatic cordial, possessed of singular remedial properties

CAUTION:

The great popularity of this delightful Aroma has induced many imitations, which the public should guard against purchasing. Be not persuaded to buy anything else until you have given Boerhave's Holland Bitters a fair trial. One bottle will convince you how infinitely superior it is to all these imitations.

☞Sold at $1.00 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.00, by the

SOLE PROPRIETORS,

BENJAMIN PAGE, JR. & CO.

MANUFACTURING

PHARMACEUTISTS AND CHEMISTS,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Samuel J. Hinsdale sole agent for Fayetteville.

June 14, 1857. 16-

☞The Presbyterian Psalmodist—Character Notes. A further supply just received.

Oct. 24. E. J. HALE & SON.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having executed a power of Attorney to E. F. Moore, he is thereby authorized to make all settlements for me and in my name, and generally to transact all business as I might or could do were I personally present. J. J. MOORE.

Fayetteville, June 3, 1857. 13tf

The Largest Carriage Factory in the South!

A. A. McKETHAN

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has built up large substantial Brick Buildings at his Old Stand, expressly for manufacturing Carriages. Thankful for the very liberal patronage he has received for the last 21 years, he hopes by strict attention to business, with a desire to give satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same. He warrants his work to be made of the best material and by experienced workmen in each branch of the business. His work will compare favorably with any made in the United States, for neatness and durability. He is determined to sell and do any work in his line on as good terms as any work done elsewhere that is as well done. He now has on hand, FINISHED, the LARGEST STOCK of

Carriages, Barouches, Rockaways, and Buggies,

Ever offered in this place, and a very large stock of work nearly finished, which will be finished daily. All of which will be sold very low for CASH, or on short time to punctual customers. ☞ He has on hand more than ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY Vehicles finished and in course of construction.

☞ All work made by him is warranted 12 months with fair usage, and should it fail by bad workmanship or material will be repaired free of charge.

Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

Repairing executed at short notice and on very reasonable terms.

May 28, 1853. 89-tf

J. W. BAKER

Is now receiving from the North the largest, finest, and most carefully selected stock of

FURNITURE

ever offered in this market; which, added to his own manufacture, makes his assortment complete;—all of which he will sell on the lowest possible terms for cash or on time to punctual customers.

Fashionable painted cottage bed-room Furniture in setts; curled hair and shuck, and cotton Mattresses; Looking Glasses; Willow Wagons and Cradles; Side Boards; Bureaus; Secretaries and Book-Cases; What-Nots; Tables, all sorts; Wash Stands; Candle Stands; Wardrobes; Picture Frames and Glass; Window Shades; Cornices; Curtain Bands; Sofas in Mahogany and Walnut; Tete a Tetes; Ottomans; Divans and Stools; Chairs of every variety.

Fine Rosewood Pianos, one with Æolian Attachment; Rosewood Melodians, from the bet manufactories in New York and Boston, warranted as good as any made in the country, and will be sold at N. York prices—freight only added.

September 2. 45-tf

We call the attention of WHOLESALE DEALERS

TO our present Stock,—and we have recently received—

300 bags Rio, Laguira, Maricaibo and Java Coffee,
20 hhds Sugar, assorted grades,
75 bbls do. Refined, Crushed and Powdered,
95 boxes Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles,
66 do Fancy and assorted Candies,
100 coils Kentucky, Jute and Manilla Rope,
7 bales Bagging, Gunny, Dundee and Burlaps,
30 tons Hoop Iron,
120 boxes Cheese,
20 half-bbls Super Carb. Soda,
40,000 Cigars, various brands,

—ALSO—

Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Cloves, Nutmegs, Borax, Madder, Indigo, Spanish Brown, Brimstone, Fancy and Bar Soaps, Starch, Powder, Shot, Bar Lead, White Lead, Putty and Linseed Oil, Window Glass, Snuff in Boxes, Eagle Mills do., in Half Bbls.; Green and Black Teas, Hollow-Ware, Swedes Iron, English, German, and Cast Steel; Plows, Straw Cutters, Corn Shellers, Sausage Cutters and Stuffers, Trace Chains, Sole Leather, &c., &c.

The above Goods we offer on the most favorable terms to prompt time or cash purchasers.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

Nov. 6, 1856. 54tf

WHO WOULD HAVE THOUGHT IT?

A new Carriage Establishment on the Military Green, opposite the Methodist Church, fronting on Mumford Street.

GREAT ENTERPRISE!

Fayetteville is bound to Shine!!

THE Subscribers would respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have entered into copartnership for the purpose of conducting the general CARRIAGE BUSINESS in all its various parts. And being both practical workmen, fully understanding their business, they have no hesitation to compare work with any establishment in Fayetteville as to style and durability.

One of the firm may be known by reference to A. H. Whitfield's iron work for the last two years.

We warrant all work to give general satisfaction for twelve months

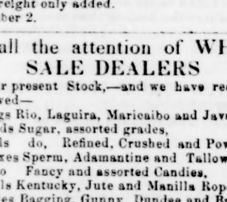
Repairing done in the neat est manner low for cash.

PIER & BRANIN.

JAMES H. PIER. JAMES BRANIN.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 24, 1853 62tf

Marble Factory,



By GEO. LAUDER,

TWO DOORS ABOVE C. T. HAIGH & SON'S STORE.

Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1857. 64ypd

NO HUMBUG!

THE subscriber is now prepared to fill all orders for

Superior Water Buckets.

He manufactures North Carolina material—he employs North Carolina capital and labor,—and he solicits North Carolina patronage. By giving him a trial, and by comparing his with Northern prices, he hopes to be able to make a favorable showing. A TRIAL is what he wants.

Messrs. WORTH & UTLEY of this place are Agents for the sale of the above Buckets.

G. H. MAKEPEACE.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 17, 1857. 82-y

DEEP RIVER COAL.

BITUMINOUS COAL of the best quality can be had at the works at Egypt, at a reasonable price by the Ton.

WM. McCLANE.
Mining Engineer,

May 21, 1856 6-tf

GUANO.

35 TONS No. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO, for sale by WORTH & UTLEY.

Aug. 28. 38-

T. C. & B. G. WORTH,

Commission & Forwarding Merchants,

Brown's Building, Water Street,

Wilmington, N. C.

Usual advances made on consignments.

Nov. 11, 1857. 59-tf

D. A. LAMONT,

Commission Merchant,

Wilmington, N. C.

OFFICE 38 NORTH WATER STREET.

Personal attention given to all produce sent to him either for sale or shipment.

Nov'r 6. 57-1ypd

DAVID McDUFFIE,

Brickmason and Plasterer,

IS prepared to do all kinds of work in his line, including the putting up of Turpentine Stills in this and the adjoining counties.

Fayetteville, April 27, 1857. 3-1Y-pd

J. WILLIAM PAGE, M. D.,

PITTSBOROUGH, N. C.

DR. PAGE may be found at his office when not professionally engaged.

May 6, 1857. 5tf

B. F. PEARCE & CO.,

DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES,

Umbrellas and Ready-Made Clothing,

HAY STREET,

Fayetteville, N. C.

B. F. PEARCE. [J. W. PEARCE, JR.

July 30. 29-tf

GEO. ALDERMAN,

Inspector of Naval Stores,

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

SOLICITS patronage. Prompt attention and quick despatch will be given to business entrusted to his care.

June 23, 1857. 19-12mpd

A. McRIMMON,

Commission and Forwarding Merchant.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

July 6, 1857. 22tf

JOHN P. SAMPSON,

Commission and Forwarding Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Will give particular attention to the sale of Naval Stores, Cotton, &c.

Feb'y 25, 1856. 85-tf

LOVERD ELDRIDGE,

Attorney at Law,

WILL attend the Courts of Johnston and Sampson Counties.

Smithfield, April 15, 1856. 96-tf

THO. C. FULLER,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

OFFICE at Eccles's Bridge, recently occupied by James Banks, Esq., Fayetteville, N. C

Jan'y 1, 1857. 7

Worth & Utley,

Forwarding and General Commission

MERCHANTS,

Fayetteville, N. C.

J. A. WORTH. (72tf) JOS. UTLEY.

W. H. TURLINGTON,

Commission Merchant, No. 4 North Water St.,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILL give his prompt personal attention to the sale or shipment of all Consignments of Naval Stores or other Country Produce.

Nov. 8, 1856. tf

Dr. K. A. BLACK,

OFFICE Front Rooms, over Dr. S J. Hinsdale's Chemist and Drug Store.

Feb'y 7, 1856. 76-tf

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM.

COMMISSION

AND

FORWARDING MERCHANT,

Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Prompt personal attention given to all Consignments, and Cash advances made on Produce to be shipped to other ports or sold in this market.

Feb. 12, 1855. 67

JOSEPH BAKER, JR.,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS taken an office next door to Wm. B. Wright's Law office on Green Street. He will attend and practice in the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Bladen, Robeson and Sampson.

March 23, 1853. 79-tf

"LAW COPARTNERSHIP."

WE, the undersigned, have this day formed a Law Copartnership, and will practice in the Courts of the following counties of this State: Chatham, Cumberland, Moore, Harnett, and the Supreme Court.

J. H. HAUGHTON.
JNO. MANNING.

Pittsborough, N. C., Jan'y 1, 1856. 72tf

O. HOUSTON

WOULD inform his friends and former customers that he may be found 2 doors below the Cape Fear Bank, and 3 doors above his old stand south side Person Street, where he intends to keep on hand,

Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Collars,

and every thing belonging to his trade. He respectfully invites his friends from the country to call and examine his stock before purchasing.

He will attend to Repairing of Harness and Saddles punctually, and his charges shall be moderate. He would request all indebted to the firm of HOUSTON & OVERBY to settle with W. Overby or himself, as they are compelled to settle the firm's debts.

August 27, 1856. tf

Book Agents Wanted.

THE Subscriber, having taken the General Agency for getting subscribers to and delivering Hawks's History of North Carolina, now in process of publication by Messrs. E. J. Hale & Son of Fayetteville, is desirous of entering into an engagement with one or more active, intelligent and reliable persons in each of the Judicial Circuits, to canvass their respective parts of the State, or particular counties, thoroughly. Immediate application is desired, as sample copies of the first volume will will be ready in a few days.

Undoubted testimonials as to character must accompany each application. Address

H. W. HORN.

GUANOES.

758 BAGS PERUVIAN;
327 do. COLUMBIAN.

Not only has the cost of using these Guanoes in connexion been very much diminished, but experiments have proved that the phosphate, so much wanting in the Peruvian, not only increases the yield, but combined with the Columbian makes the crop much more certain.

For sale by D. & W. McLAURIN

Nov. 6, 1856. 54tf

JUST RECEIVED.

10 BOXES of that superior ROCK CANDY TOBACCO

G. W. I. GOLDSTON.

Oct 5, 1857. 48-tf

SHEMWELL HOUSE,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

East side of Green Street, a few Doors North of the Market House.

THE Subscriber desires through this medium to acknowledge the liberal patronage bestowed upon his House the past year—and as he has just erected New Stables and Carriage Shed convenient to the House and to water he takes pleasure in saying to his patrons and the public generally, that he is still prepared to accommodate them with transient and permanent board, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore received. Every exertion on his part shall be used to render them comfortable during their sojourn with him. His table is always supplied with the best the market affords.

P. SHEMWELL.

March 24, 1855. 86-tf

VALUABLE PROPERTY

FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale, my LANDS in the Town of Fayetteville, about 130 Acres, known as the

MUMFORD SWAMP.

About 80 Acres of it is fine Meadow Land, as the Crop now on it will show. Also, the

Valuable Brick Store and Lot

near the Market Square, occupied by Mr. John A Pemberton.

A Large and Valuable Lot, fronting on Donaldson, Maxwell and Mumford Streets, known as the Hotel Garden Lot,—could be divided into several Building Lots—very near the new Female High School Buildings.

Also, the Stable Lot adjoining, fronting on Mumford Street.

Several DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS on both Winslow and Mumford Streets.

All this property can now be purchased on favorable terms, and a large part can remain on Bond and Mortgage if desired.

THO. J. CURTIS.

Oct. 10, 1855. 43-tf

ROBERT D. GREEN,

(LATE GREEN & WEAR,)

WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, &c.,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

R. D. G. begs to return his sincere thanks to the public for the kind patronage so liberally bestowed upon the late Firm, and informs them he has bought the interest of J. S. Wear, and will continue the business in all its branches at the old stand, under his entire superintendence.

N. B All Watches left with him for repair will be taken apart in the presence of the owners, and the necessary repairs pointed out to them and a written contract given for the same, which work will be warranted for two years.

On hand and for sale now, the most varied and choice selection of CLOCKS and other Time pieces that has ever been offered to the public in North Carolina, which he will sell at New York prices, and also WATCHES for two years.

Shop in Prince Street, lately occupied by the late firm will be found R. D. GREEN.

Fayetteville, Aug. 25, 1856. 34-tf

EQUITY LAND SALE.

BY virtue of a Decree of the Court of Equity, upon the Petition of the Heirs at Law of John McAru, dec'd, I will sell, at the Court House Door in Fayetteville, on the 1st Monday of February, at the Special Term of the Superior Court 100 ACRES OF LAND, situated two or three miles from town, adjoining the lands of J. W. Powell, J. W. Pearce and others, and through which the Southern Plank Road runs for some distance. The said Land will be sold upon a credit of six months, with interest from date. Bond and approved security required from the purchaser.

W. A. HUSKE, C. & M. E.

Jan'y 4. 73*ts

16 LIKELY NEGROES FOR SALE.

THE Subscribers, as Administrators of Nelson Harris, dec'd, will offer at public sale to the highest bidder, on the 20th of Jan'y, 1858, at the late residence of Nelson Harris, in Montgomery County, SIXTEEN LIKELY NEGROES, consisting of Men, Women, Boys and Children. Also, all the personal estate of the said dec'd. Terms of sale, six months credit with bond and good security.

FURTHER NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to said estate, are hereby notified to make immediate payment and settlement, as longer indulgence cannot be given. All persons having claims against said estate will present them for payment within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

THOS. L. COTTON, } Adm'rs.
PARSON HARRIS, }

Jan'y, 1858. 75-2t

EQUITY LAND SALE.

BY virtue of a Decree of the Court of Equity at Fall Term 1857, upon the petition of Frances Evans and others, I will sell at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the 1st Monday of February, being the first day of the Special Term of the Superior Court, that valuable TRACT OF LAND known as the 'Blocker Land,' situated on the East side of Cape Fear River, about 3 miles above the mouth of Rockfish, and containing about 550 Acres, adjoining the lands of Jonathan Evans and others.

Terms of sale, 6 and 12 months credit, with interest from date; bond and approved security required from the purchaser.

WALTER A HUSKE, Clerk and Master.

Dec'r 20, 1857. 73*ts

NOTICE.

AT December Term 1857, of Cumberland county Court, the subscriber qualified as administrator of the Goods and Chattels, rights and credits, of the late Sarah Leach. All persons indebted to her are notified to make payment. Those holding claims must present them in due time or this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.

ALEXANDER LEACH.

FURTHER NOTICE.

ON the 31st day of this month, at the residence of Mrs. Mary Leach, in Cumberland county, I will sell on six months credit, the Perishable Property belonging to the late Sarah Leach.

ALEXANDER LEACH, Administrator.

Dec'r 11, 1857. 68*6tpd

DESIRABLE HOTEL PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THAT valuable Stand in the village of Asheborough, known as the "RANDOLPH HOUSE," formerly occupied as a Hotel by J. M. A. Drake, is offered for sale, on accommodating terms. To a person qualified and desirous to engage in the Hotel business, a very flattering opportunity is offered for a profitable investment. Asheboro' is a healthy locality, society unsurpassed in any inland village, good opportunity for educating children, and in fact a very desirable residence for a family.

If not sold privately before the first Monday in Feb'y next, it will be offered for sale to the highest bidder on the premises on that day, and sold without reserve.

For information in regard to the property, a letter addressed to A. J. Hale, Esq., of Asheborough, or to myself at Cedar Falls, will receive prompt attention.

J. B. TROY, Ag't.

P. S. The property probably could be obtained on lease if desired.

Dec. 16, 1857. 70*ts

$10 Reward.—Horse Stolen.

FROM my lot on Tuesday night, the 28th Dec'r, a small HORSE, 15 or 16 years old, originally gray, but now nearly white, with a lump on one of his hind feet done with a nail, and a swelling of his left wether, probably produced by the collar. I will pay the above reward for his delivery, either at my house, or to Dan'l Clark in Fayetteville.

HUGH LESLIE.

5 miles from Little River Factory, Jan'y 2, 1858. } 73*3tpd

New Goods Again!

THE undersigned has now in Store a COMPLETE STOCK OF

GROCERIES

AND

HEAVY HARDWARE;

—ALSO—

Negro Kerseys, Blankets, Hats and Brogans.

All or any of which will be sold low. Those in want call soon.

G. W. I GOLDSTON.

N. B.—A few Bushels Seed Wheat.

Oct'r 19, 1857. 52-*tf

CAMP HILL MALE INSTITUTE.

THE first Session of this Institution will commence on the 2nd Monday of Jan'y 1858. This Academy is located in the lower portion of Moore County, the neighborhood of Lick Creek, the settlement is exceedingly healthy, the citizens moral and good farmers, being a very desirable locality, the subscriber hopes to merit a liberal patronage from abroad as well as from the neighborhood Parents and guardians sending to this institute may rely upon my undivided attention to advance the students in their text books. Another chief design is a moral training. The School will be conducted in the school house at the Poplar Springs, until the new Academy is in a condition to go into, which is now being pushed to a speedy completion and supposed will be finished in eight weeks. As many as may come from abroad can get board within a mile and a half of the Academy, in the most respectable families; board of the first quality not higher than $6 per month.

Terms of tuition, per session of 20 weeks, $7½ for English Elementary; $10 for Reading, and writing, and Emerson's first part; $12 50 for English Grammar, Geology, and Emerson's higher Arithmetic; $15 for Latin, Greek, and the higher branches of Mathematics. For information, address the subscriber, Long Street, Moore County, N. C.

WILLIAM RHODES, Principal.

Jan'y 9, 1858. 75*5t

TEACHER WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN well qualified to teach the English, Latin and Greek Languages, will find a situation with a liberal salary, on application to JOHN C. SMITH & BROTHER, 20 miles North of Fayetteville, or by letter addressed to Averasborough.

Dec. 28, 1857. 71-*5t

MONTGOMERY ACADEMY.

THIS Institution, located in the Southern part of Montgomery county, N. C., in the midst of a moral and healthy neighborhood, will commence its exercises on Monday the 4th of January next.

It is preparatory to the University or any other College of the State.

Tuition $8, $12, and $16 per session of five months. No deduction made unless from sickness or unavoidable causes. Board $7 per month, exclusive of lights.

J. W. EWING, Principal.

For further particulars address the Principal at Pekin, N. C. Dec'r 17.—71*4t

IMPORTANT TRUST SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust to me executed by Angus McFadyen and Duncan McFadyen, I will sell at the Court House in Carthage, on the 21st day of January, 1858, and on a credit of six months, Four valuable Negroes, three men and one girl, one of the men a good blacksmith, named 'Anderson;' Sixteen head of Mules; Four head of Horses, Four Wagons and Gear; One Tract of Land known as the McFadyen land, 327½ acres, in Moore County, adjoining the Watson lands on Governor's Creek; and other articles of property. Bond and surety required of purchasers.

JOHN T. COUNCIL, Trustee.

Dec'r 22. 71*ts

TO PLANTERS AND FARMERS.

THE Lodi Manufacturing Company, incorporated in 1840, with a capital of $100,000, offer their

New and Improved Poudrette

for sale, as the cheapest and best fertilizer for Corn, Cotton, Tobacco and Kitchen Gardens that can be made. It has been used with great success in the Northern States for seventeen years. It is inodorous, very powerful, and yet can be used without danger in contact with the seed. The night soil of the city of New York, from which this fertilizer is manufactured, is well known as the most powerful manure in the world. Price per barrel on board of vessel in New York, $1 50—for seven barrels and over—under that quantity $2 00 per barrel. Terms cash. A pamphlet will be sent gratis and post paid to any applicants.

☞A trial, however small, is respectfully solicited.

Address LODI MANUFACTURING CO.,
60 Courtlandt Street, New York.

Dec'r 12. 68*2m

$50 REWARD.

THE Subscribers, as Adm'rs of Nelson Harris, dec'd, offer a reward of FIFTY DOLLARS for the apprehension and delivery of a Negro Boy named WADE, to us at Harrisville, Montgomery county. Wade is about 30 years old, of a dark mulatto color, is about six feet high. Said boy ranaway from the dec'd about the 1st June 1857, and is supposed to be lurking in the counties of Davidson, Randolph, Stanly, or in this vicinity.

THOS. L. COTTON, } Adm'rs.
PARSON HARRIS, }

Jan'y 4, 1858. 75-*tf

THE WARSAW HOUSE

IS NOW OPEN, and the subscriber solicits the patronage of the travelling community and the public in general. Every exertion on his part will be used to render them comfortable during their sojourn with him. His table will be always supplied with the best the market affords.

His bar will be furnished with the best Liquors that can be bought.

He has spacious Stables, and careful Ostlers in attendance at all times.

Passengers going North can buy through tickets to Weldon, from the Agent at the Fayetteville Hotel, returning can buy tickets at the W. & W. R. R. Office at Weldon.

Passengers stopping at the Warsaw House can have their baggage carried to and from the Rail Road. The Stage arrives at Warsaw at 1½ o'clock, A. M., and leaves for Fayetteville on the arrival of the cars at 7½ P. M.

I have also a Daily Stage line running to Kenansville, packages and small boxes will be forwarded to any point on the line.

N. FREDERICK, Proprietor.

STAGE AGENTS.—J. H. Roberts, Fayetteville; G. W. Atkins, Clinton; J. B. Southerland, Warsaw; John Campbell, Weldon; Isaac B. Kelly, Kenansville.

Nov. 6, 1857. 63-*6m

DRY GOODS

AT FLORAL COLLEGE.

THE Subscriber expects to receive his Fall and Winter Goods in a few days; his stock this season will be found unusually attractive, comprised in part of a large assortment of

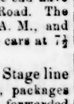
Staple Goods; Ladies' Dress Goods; Ready-made Clothing; Boots; Shoes; Hats, Caps; Bonnets; Cloaks; Talmas; &c.

In fact, everything usually found in a Dry Goods Store, all of which will be sold to suit the times to cash and prompt paying customers. At No. 1, Floral Avenue, is the place to find cheap, good and handsome Goods. Bear this in mind. EDMUND LILLY.

Sept. 4, 1857. 40-*tf

STANLY HOTEL.

THE Subscribers having lately purchased the above mentioned **HOUSE,**



respectfully solicts public patronage. We will spare no pains to render all comfortable who may favor us with a call. Our Table shall be furnished with the best the Market affords.

Our STALLS are in good repair, well supplied, and attentive Ostlers in attendance.

We also have a Large Stock of Goods

on hand, consisting of a general variety, which we offer low for cash or on time to punctual dealers.

STEED, HARRIS & ROSS.

Albemarle, N. C., Oct. 28, 1857. 66-*6mpd

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber will sell at public Auction, at the Court House, in Elizabethtown, on the first Monday of February next, a Tract of LAND, recently the property of Archibald Smith, lying on both sides of Turnbull Creek, about seven miles from Cape Fear River, containing 440 Acres.

It is well Timbered and has a good site for a Saw Mill upon it—the stream affording a larger and more uniform supply of water than any other in the county, with easy water carriage for all kinds of produce to the River.

Terms—Ninety days credit, for an appoved negotiable note.

H. H. ROBINSON.

Elizabethtown, Jan'y 5, 1858. 75*2w

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

THE subscriber having qualified at the November Term of the County Court of Bladen, as Executor of the last Will and Testament of Willie Atkinson, Dec'd., hereby requests all persons indebted to said estate, to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

W. A. ATKINSON, Ex'r.

Elizabethtown, Dec. 14, 1857. 70*6t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1857.

Archibald Graham and others, vs Hugh Tedder and Susan Tedder.

Petition for a Division of Slaves.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Hugh Tedder and Susan Tedder, the two defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this State, it is therefore, on motion, ordered that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said defendants of the filing of this petition, and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the Fourth Monday in February next, then and there to answer the petition, the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, John M. Hartman, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the Fourth Monday in November A. D. 1857, and in the Eighty Second year of American Independence.

J. M. HARTMAN, Clerk.

Lumberton, Dec. 19th 1857. 71-6t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1857.

Angus D. McLean vs Malcom Baxter.

Original Attachment, levied on Ninety-seven acres of Land on Richland Swamp, adjoining the lands of Daniel McMillan, Mary Graham, and others.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant, Malcom Baxter, resides beyond the limits of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for the said defendant to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the County of Robeson at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday in February next, then and there to show cause why the Land levied on in this case should not be condemned to satisfy the plaintiff's claim, wherein judgment final will be rendered against him, and a venditioni exponas issue to sell the said land.

Witness, John M. Hartman, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the fourth Monday in November, A. D. 1857, and in the 82d year of American Indepen dence.

71*6t] J. M. HARTMAN, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1857.

Washington S. Johnson vs Malcom Baxter.

Original Attachment levied on Ninety-seven Acres of Land on Richland Swamp, adjoining the Lands of Daniel McMillan, Mary Graham and others.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant, Malcom Baxter resides beyond the limits of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer for the said defendant to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the County of Robeson at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday in February next; then and there to show cause why the land levied on in this case should not be condemned to satisfy the plaintiff's claim, wherein judgment final will be rendered against him, and a venditioni exponas issue to sell the said land.

Witness, John M. Hartman, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the fourth Monday in November, A. D. 1857, and in the 82d year of American Independence.

71*6t] J. M. HARTMAN, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Office of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to February Term 1858.

James Braswell, Solomon Butler and wife Mary, Samuel Butler and wife Milly, Gideon Yelvington and wife Nancy, Ashley Braswell, Allen Braswell, Kinneth Braswell, Henry Braswell, Wheat Braswell, Lotty Braswell, and the children and next of kin of Tobias Braswell; dec'd.

This is a Petition filed in the Office for a division of Slaves among the next of kin of Richard Braswell, deceased, late of the County of Robeson.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Clerk of this Court that said Kinneth Braswell, Henry Braswell, Wheat Braswell, and Lotty Braswell, children of William Braswell, deceased, who was a brother of the intestate Richard Braswell, and also the children and next of kin of Tobias Braswell, deceased, who was also a brother of said intestate, and whose names are unknown, are non residents of this State: therefore, the said Kinneth, Henry, Wheat and Lotty Braswell, children of William Braswell, deceased, and the children and next of kin of said Tobias Braswell, dec'd, whose names are unknown, are hereby notified to appear at the next Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday in February next, and plead, answer or demur to the said Petition, otherwise the same will be heard ex parte as to them, and a decree be rendered pro confesso.

J. M. HARTMAN, Clerk.

Dec'r 4, 1857. 70*6t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Office of the Clerk and Master in Equity.

James Braswell, Solomon Butler and wife Mary, Samuel Butler and wife Milly, Gideon Yelvington and wife Nancy, Ashley Braswell, Allen Braswell, vs Kinneth Braswell, Henry Braswell, Wheat Braswell, Lotty Braswell, and the heirs at law of Tobias Braswell, dec'd.

This is a Petition filed in the Office of the Clerk and Master in Equity for the County of Robeson aforesaid, praying for a sale of a Tract of Land lying in Robeson County, containing about 340 acres of which Richard Braswell, deceased, died seized and possessed.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Clerk and Master of this Court, that said Kinneth, Henry, Wheat and Lotty Braswell, children of William Braswell, deceased, who was a brother of Richard Braswell, deceased; and also the children of Tobias Braswell, deceased, who was also a brother of said Richard, deceased, whose names are unknown, are hereby notified to appear at the next Term of the Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the 4th Monday in March next and defend said Petition, otherwise the same will be heard ex parte and a decree of sale be rendered pro confesso as to said parties non resident.

R. S. FRENCH, C. & M. E.

Dec'r 14. 70*6t

CLERK AND MASTER'S OFFICE.

RANDOLPH COUNTY, N. C.

WHEREAS, Jesse Marley has filed in the Office of the Clerk and Master in Equity for Randolph County, his bill of complaint against John Marley, Thomas Marley, the heirs at law of Patsey Teague, the heirs at law of Rachel Marley, the heirs at law of Polly Branson and Elizabeth Underwood, Polly Siler, John Stewart, Elizabeth McDaniel, Frankey Beck, Nancey Allridge, Rebecca McDaniel, and Sophia Wood, praying for a construction of the Will of Miriam P. Alston, and an account and settlement of the plaintiff's administration of her will as her testator; and it appearing to me that all the defendants (excepting John and Thomas Marley,) are non residents of this State, therefore, Notice is hereby given to said non resident defendants to appear at the next Court of Equity, to be held for said County at the Court House in Asheborough, on the 4th Monday of March, 1858, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said bill, otherwise the same may be taken as confessed, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, J